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Taj
TONIGHT & TOMORROW
CABARET DINNER DANCE
(Full Cabaret)
*
Sun. 12th.
CABARET TEA DANCE
(7 to 9 p. m.)

Green
TONIGHT, TOMORROW & SUNDAY
CABARET DINNER DANCE
*

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# Junagadh's Search For Peaceful Solution

## *NAWAB SEEKS INTERVENTION BY KATHIAWAR PRINCES*

## India Govt.'s Offer To Nizam: Hyderabad's Stand Explained

***RAJKOT, Oct. 9. (API): Indications available here are that the Nawab of Junagadh is endeavouring to persuade the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar and a number of other rulers to intervene in settling the Junagadh issue, but no concrete move has yet been made.***

*HYDERABAD TALKS*

NEW DELHI, OCT. 9. (A.P.I.): THE HYDERABAD DELEGATION LED BY THE NA WAB OF CHHATARI, PRIME MINISTER OF HYDERABAD, HAS ARRIVED IN DELHI TODAY TO CONTINUE THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA REGARDING THE STATE'S ACCESSION TO THE INDIAN DOMINION.

The negotiations on behalf of the Government of India are being conducted by the Governor-General Lord Mountbatten personally.

Hyderabad the premier State in India, due to internal factors as well as external influences, it is understood has not been able to accede to the Indian Dominion by "the appointed day" August 15. The State's Ministry, however, appreciated the difficulties of the Nizam and set the date, October 15, by which time it was expected that the negotiations with the State would be completed. Talks so far with the Nizam's Government, it is pointed out, have been going on in a "ding-dong" manner without any final results being achieved.

Meanwhile the Government of India's attention was seriously engaged in the internal situation elsewhere. As October 15 is fast nearing, it is pointed out that the negotiations should be completed within that date so that both the Government of India and the Nizam's State would know exactly where they stand.

**NIZAM'S STAND**

According to informed quarters the stand of the Nizam's Government might be summed as follows: The Nizam could not accede in the normal way and sign the instrument of Accession, because of the vast area over which he exercises his suzerainty, the large population and revenue of the State which exceeds that of any other State, and the past historical associations with the Indian Government; the Nizam's Government was willing and anxious to have the friendliest relations with the Indian Dominion and to this end the Nizam would be prepared to concede to accede communications in the State subject to the Nizam's sovereignty. In regard to defence the State would be prepared to make available to the Dominion Government a certain specified and agreed quota of troops. On the question of Foreign Affairs, however

(Continued on Page 5)

## *SALT RATIONED IN ALLAHABAD*

**ALLAHABAD, Oct. 9 (UPI): Salt is being rationed in Allahabad from October 16 in view of the difficulties experienced by the public to obtain it in the market. Salt will be supplied at the rate of four 'chhataks' per unit per month.**

## *Reddy To See Mysore Dewan*

### *Exploring Avenues To End Deadlock*

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, October 9

In response to an invitation from the Mysore Dewan, the President of the Mysore State Congress Committee, Mr. K. C. Reddy is calling on the Dewan during the course of the day as decided by members of the Working Committee after twelve hours' discussion.

It is expected the President will urge the demands of the Congress which have not been met. It is likely Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar and Mr. Reddy will explore the possibilities of ending the present political deadlock.

## *GOLD SLABS HIDDEN IN BAG OF TEA*

**COLOMBO, Oct. 9 (API) An attempt to smuggle Rs. 12,000 worth of gold to India was foiled today when three slabs of gold each weighing four pounds were confiscated by the Customs officials from a passenger who was about to board a ship for Tuticorin. It is learned that gold slabs were found hidden between five pounds of tea in a paper bag. The passenger has been detained.**

**INDIA GOVT'S PLAN TO STEP UP CLOTH PRODUCTION**

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 9.

India Government's plan for increased cloth production, it is understood, rules out nine-hour day. The latest plan is to levy a surcharge of four annas per yard on fine cloth and eight annas a yard on superfine cloth. Receipts from surcharge are estimated to yield twenty crores per year which would be used partly to level up mill profits to 1946 level and partly to subsidise increased production.

**PROVISIONAL SELF-GOVT. FOR SUMATRA DISTRICT**

BATAVIA, Oct. 9, (Reuter): The Dutch Government has decided to give Provisional Self-Government to the richest coastal district of Sumatra, in which there are large Dutch foreign investments, it was officially announced here today.

**NEHRU CALLS ON MAHATMA**

NEW DELHI, Oct. 9. (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister called on Mahatma Gandhi in the evening.

Earlier, Mr. Ananada Prasad Chowdhury, Minister for Local-Self-Government, Bengal, called on Mahatma Gandhi and is reported to have given an account of influx of refugees from East to West Bengal.

DURBAN, Oct 8 (Reuter). The Natal Indian Congress was prepared to co-operate with the Durban City Council to improve Durban Indians' Conditions, Dr. G. M. Naicker the South African Indian Congress President said today. The offer of co-operation was made yesterday by the new Mayor, Mr. Body.

# Stop Press

**INDIA'S BATTLE FOR SECURITY SEAT**

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 10 (UPA):— It was learnt that the Indian delegation to the United Nations Assembly received instructions to 'stand fast' in its fight for Security Council's seat against Ukraine.

**PAKISTAN GESTURE TO FAKIR OF IPI**

PESHAWAR, Oct. 9 (UPI): The Pakistan Government it is officially learnt, have decided to allow the Fakir of Ipi to settle down and live without hindrance in any part of Pakistan, if he so desired.

**NO NEED TO TAKE FRESH OATH OF ALLEGIANCE**

MADRAS, Oct. 9 (APT): In the Madras Legislative Assembly today the Speaker Mr. J Sivashanmugham Pillai gave a ruling that it was not necessary for the members who had already taken oath of allegiance to take a fresh oath after the transfer of power on August 15

**SOVIET BOYCOTTS BALKANS COMMISSION**

LAKE SUCCESS, New York, October 9 (Reuter): A notice that Soviet Russia would boycott the proposed United Nations Balkans Commission, and would have nothing to do with its election, was served on the United Nations Political Committee here today by Andrei Vyshinsky, the Soviet delegate.

Conference of representatives of States and Provinces convened by Sardar Patel, on October 6, to discuss refuger problems. (Left to Right): Maharajas of Alwar, Bharatpur, and Patiala; Sardar Patel, Mr. V. P. Menon, Pandit Pant, Premier of U.P., Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava, Premier, East Punjab and Sardar Swaran Singh, Home Minister, East Punjab.

## Bombay's Armed Police Force

### Govt. To Recruit 1,000 Constables From Civilians And Ex-Servicemen

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Over a thousand Armed Police Constables are to be recruited in the Bombay City Police Force from Ex-servicemen and Civilians, the terms and conditions of service being as usual.

The usual age limit is from 18 to 25 years, except in the case of Ex-Servicemen who may be allowed the concession of adding to the maximum age limit of 25 years the number of years, not exceeding 10 years which they may have served in the Army.

Those desirous of enlistment in the Force should forward their applications together with copies of the Birth and School leaving certificates and Certificates of Discharge in the case of Ex-Servicemen to the Superintendent of Police, Naigaum Police Headquarters, Bhoiwada, Bombay 14.

## *ALL-INDIA EDITORS' EXECUTIVE*

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference met at 10-0 a.m. in the Taj Manal Hotel today.

Discussion on the codes and conventions regarding news about communal disturbances was continued. Later Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister of the Bombay Government, joined the discussion and put forward the Bombay Government's point of view.

The Committee is meeting again at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

At the commencement of this morning's session, Madame Solia Wadia spoke to the members about the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Writers' Conference at Benares and invited the Conference to send two fraternal delegates.

## *Ba Nyun Turns Approver*

RANGOON, Oct. 9, (Reuter): When the trial opened yesterday in Rangoon of U. Saw, pre-war Premier of Burma, and eight others accused of assassinating the seven Burmese ministers in July, it was announced that one of the men had turned King's evidence and had been granted conditional pardon. It was learned today that the man was Ba Nyun.

## *"Pravda" Warns Iran*

**MOSCOW, Oct. 9, (U.P.A.): "Pravda" today warned that Iran must renounce her "policy of hostility and discrimination toward the Soviet Union" if she desires to preserve economic and political independence.**

The paper said, "the policy of American circles designed to economically and politically enslave her would of course not be successful while Iran preserves friendly relations and does not renounce her economic co-operation with the Soviets."

The paper added that the Americans were trying to get Iran cancel the Russo-Iranian Oil Company agreement as this "would strengthen the friendly Russo-Iranian relations and economically provide so much income that the nation no longer would have to seek American help.

**S. HOPEFUL OF ELIMINATIN EMPIRE PREFERENCES**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (Reuter):— The United States Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, Mr. William Clayton, said today that he was "hopeful of concluding arrangements for the reduction of tariffs and the elimination of preference with Britain" by the end of the month.

**S. AFRICAN LOAN TO BRITAIN**

LONDON, Oct. 9 (Reuter): It was learned today that an agreement for South African aid to Britain was signed at the British Treasury this afternoon.

South Africa is making a loan of £36 million over a three-year period, it was learned. Other details are to be published tomorrow morning.

## NEW TEXTILE POLICY

### Early Announcement Expected: Tentative Plan Ready For Cabinet

NEW DELHI, Oct. 9, (A.P.I.): An early announcement by the Government of India with regard to the textile policy is expected. Following the recent conference in Bombay at which both the Commerce Minister, Mr. C. H. Bhabha and the Finance Minister Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty were present the Government of India have considered the problem and it is believed decisions have been reached which, in the main would affect the institution of the quota holders who are said to be an unnecessary appendage to the trade and who consume some Rs. 12 crores, also a rise in the prices of the finer varieties with a minimum of forty counts and above is proposed. The aggregate increase in prices for the time being is not expected to yield more than Rs. 20 crores, but the benefit of this increase would not be shared by the industry unless a corresponding increase in the production is shown. It is recognised that the problem of increased production which is the main incentive to the Government to agree to an increase of rates is a thing of utmost importance. But the whole question bristles with so many difficulties.

The Commerce Minister Mr. C. H. Bhabha, it is understood, has had consultations with textile interests and a tentative plan has been drafted which after the Cabinet has approved would be announced in the near future.

## *Fire Engulfs School*

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.(UPA): Three thousand students were safely evacuated when fire broke out at the Benjamin Franklin High School. The students who marched past the empty lot opposite the school cheered lustily on seeing the flames engulf the huge building.

## *Mufti Irritates Britain*

### *Protest To Egypt Under Consideration*

LONDON, Oct. 9 (Reuter): Representations against the arrival in Beirut, Lebanon, from Egypt of the Mufti of Jerusalem have been made at the Lebanese Foreign Office by the British Oriental Secretary, Mr. T. E Evans a British Foreign Office spokesman said here today. He added that Mr. Evans, acting on his own initiative, informed the Lebanese Government that the decision to receive the Mufti had made an unfortunate impression in Britain.

Haj Amil El Husseini, Mufti of Jerusalem, who is a political exile from Palestine, has since his flight from France to Egypt last year been living in Alexandria. At the time of his arrival in Egypt, Britain asked for assurances from the Egyptian Government that during the period of his asylum the Mufti would not be permitted to take part in political activities.

Despite this there has been abundant evidence that the Mufti has been playing an increasingly important part in Arab League politics in recent months especially with regard to the future of Palestine.

**JOURNEY TO BEIRUT**

His journey to Beirut for the critical meeting of the Arab League, believed to be framing a policy in the event of a British evacuation of Palestine, was considered in well informed quarters in London to mark the great importance attached by the Arab countries to the present phase of Palestine history.

The question whether representations should be made to Egypt for having permitted the Mufti's journey is under consideration in London.

Syrian Press reports today said the Mufti was at present in Damascus where he had visited Shukri Bey Al Quwatli, President of the Syrian Republic. The reports added that a judicial enquiry had been opened into the activities of an alleged network of Jewish agents engaged in the Palestine illegal immigrant traffic said to have branches in all the main Syrian towns

## Chinese Reds Poise For All-Out Attack

### Massing Of Cavalry And Infantry Units In Manchuria

SHANGHAI, Oct. 9. (Reuter): Powerful Chinese Communist cavalry and infantry units were massing in three separate areas of Manchuria today preparing for fresh assaults against major Government strongholds in the North-East, according to Chinese dispatches received here.

Simultaneously, Communist columns were staging large-scale raids in five other provinces in an effort to tie down Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's Nationalist armies.

Severe fighting was expected at any moment in the three Manchurian sectors.

**COMMUNISTS REPULSED IN YINGKOW**

In Yingrow, important Government supply port in South Manchuria, Communist attackers were driven from the outskirts yesterday by a garrison aided by the warplanes and naval guns of Nationalist warships.

At Kaiyuan, midway between Szepingkai and Mukden, several Communist brigades were described as "poised for an all-out assault". Part of this concentration was said to have been busily engaged during the past two nights in tearing up tracks and blowing up railway bridges South-East of Tiehling, about 40 miles North of Mukden.

At Kirin, 5,000 Communist troops were deployed, indicating a move towards Fanchiatun, about 20 miles South of Changchun.

Outside Manchuria, the scene of heaviest fighting was the Kaolmi Changyi Waihsien area in North-East Shantung where some 50,000 Communists who escaped from Government encirclement in Shangtung Peninsula, were attempting to battle their way westward. Government warplanes were participating in the engagement.

Three groups of unidentified aircraft made reconnaissance flights on Tuesday and Wednesday over Chefoo, large seaport in North-East Shangtung recently recaptured by the Government troops according to the Government-controlled Central News Agency.

## *Central Cabinet Reshuffle*

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, October 9

The reconstitution of the Central Cabinet is becoming a certainty, according to knowledgeable circles here. First, the three Departments of Agriculture, Education and Health were created for three years ending March 31, 1948 and a decision regarding their continuation or otherwise will have to be reached at an early date.

One view here has favoured the amalgamation of Education, Health, Agriculture and Food Departments. Secondly, as already reported, Babu Rajendra Prasad would like a lighter portfolio such as Law. Thirdly, the Punjab avalanche and labour unrest have seriously tilted the balance sheet of the Government of India and brought home the imperative necessity of effecting economies in expenditure. Lastly, there is the question of homogenity in the personnel of the Cabinet.

## Collective Fines In Bombay

A collective fine of Rs. 3,685 has been imposed on the inhabitants of nine shops and 95 tenements from a group of four buildings from Khara Tank Road, Dongri, in connection with the disturbances in Bombay.

# Minimising Hardships Of Tenants

## Greatest Possible Measure Of Protection For Them

### Dinkerrao Desai Explains Provisions Of Rent Control Bill: Dange Resents "Free Gift Of 6 p.c. To Landlords"

*(From Our Special Representative)*

*POONA, October 9*

***The protection of the interests of the tenants as far as possible in the existing state of society is the fundamental basis of the Rent Control Bill, according to Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Minister for Law, who moved the first reading of the Bill in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today.***

***He urged that it was necessary in interests of the tenants themselves to maintain some sort of balance and amicable relations with the landlords.***

*DANGE'S FORTHRIGHT ATTACK*

The Bill encountered heavy weather almost at the beginning when Mr. S. A. Dange, fresh from his visit to Moscow, launched a strong and forthright attack on the Bill. Speaking in his most fighting manner he said the mechanism of the Bill would defeat the motives of the Minister. He said that this was due to a wholly mistaken conception of equity, the monstrous notion of maintaining a balance between rapacious monopoly of landlordism and the vast mass of helpless tenants.

Messrs. C. P. Parikh, A. H. Mirza, B. G. Chaudhuri, G. W. Joshi, S. L. Karandikar and a number of others participated in the debate on the first reading.

The last named speaker while totally differing from Mr. Dange in his approach to the Bill agreed with him in the conclusion that the Bill was totally inadequate for the purpose for which it was ostensibly intended.

**DINKERRAO DESAI MOVES FIRST READING**

Mr. Dinkerrao Desai moving the first reading of the Bill traced the origin of the present conditions—the influx of vast masses of people into urban centres and the disproportionate rise of rents—which made some sort of control necessary. The War and its aftermath further aggravated the situation. Building operations were at a standstill and the difficulties of the tenants had been multiplied. There were other evils associated with the letting out of accommodation the worst of which was the system of "pugree." Not only the landlords but even some tenants indulged in this racket.

The Minister then explained the various measures that had been enacted since 1939. All these were limited in scope and applications. It had, therefore, become necessary to introduce a consolidated and comprehensive Bill to afford proper protection to tenants.

**MOVE TO REGULATE TENANCIES THEMSELVES**

The Minister said that it would have been much better if the Provincial Government had the power to regulate tenancies themselves by requisitioning property and giving them to the tenants. But the High Court had held that the Provincial Government had no such power. The Government had been advised by its law officers that this power lay only with the Central Government under the present constitution.

A new constitution was on the anvil and the Bombay Government would ask the Central Government to make the necessary changes in the powers of the Provinces. When that was done he assured that a separate piece of legislation would be brought before the House

**FOLLOW ROMAN CALENDAR**

Explaining the provisions of the Bill Mr. Desai stated that the Bill laid down that rents should be charged according to the Roman Calendar as many landlords at present levied rents

(Continued on Page 8)

## LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER
New York, Oct. 9

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing | 31.70 |
| Today's Opening | 31.71 |
| Difference | +1 |
| Today's Closing | 31.58 |
| Difference | —12 |

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
New York Oct. 9.

Stock Exchange Opening Prices: Anaconda Copper Mining 34 3/4 General Motors 55-5/8, United States Steel Common 72-1/4, Preference unquoted. —(Reuter.)

LAST QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Oct. 9.

| | Rs. As. |
|---|---|
| Cotton Jarila Jan. | 471 12 |
| Cotton Jarila March | 416 0 |
| Silver Bullion | 162 13 |
| Gold Forward | 104 5 |
| Reversion | 67 12 |

## Ismay To Act As Governor-General?

### During Mountbatten's Absence For Attending Royal Wedding

LONDON, Oct. 9 (UPA): Authoritative sources said today that Lord Ismay would return to India within a fortnight.

They said that Lord Ismay was occupying an office in the British Commonwealth Relations Offices and had already had informal conversations with the Cabinet on the Indian situation.

**PLACATING PAKISTAN**

It was widely believed that Lord Ismay would officiate as Governor-General of India during Mountbatten's absence for attending the Royal Wedding in London next November. It was understood that India wanted an Indian to act as Governor-General but this was overruled by a consideration of Mountbatten's special position as Chairman of the Defence Council and the Emergency Committee which would make an Indian's appointment unacceptable to Pakistan. The same consideration applied to Sir John Colville.

Authoritative sources pointed out that Ismay occupies a "special position" as Mountbatten's senior Staff Officer as well as liaison between India and Pakistan.

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# INDIAN GOVERNMENT MUST ACT

## Development Of Country's Shipping Is Most Vital Need Of Hour, Says Mr. M. A. Master

### EMPHASISES DUTY OF STATE TO ADOPT AND IMPLEMENT DEFINITE POLICY

**A Tea Party in honour of Mr. Mansukhlal A. Master, President of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, was given by Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, President of Bombay Shroffs (Bankers) Association, at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, on Thursday (October 9). Mr. Pranlal, speaking on the occasion, said:—**

Mr. Master and Friends,

I am grateful to you, Mr. Master, for having given me the pleasure and the opportunity of welcoming you here in our midst today. I am also thankful to you, friends, for responding to my invitation to meet our distinguished guest of the evening, Mr. Master, the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. On behalf of the Bombay Shroffs (Bankers) Association, Ltd., of which I have the honour to be the President again this year, and on behalf of you all, I offer our sincere felicitations to you, Mr. Master, on your election this year to the Presidentship of this All-India Body, a high office of great responsibilities and exacting duties.

#### *A National Concern*

Mr. Master, may I say that you are particularly fortunate in being elected to this high and coveted position this year? For, it is during your tenure of office that India, which had for years, been struggling for "Swaraj", saw Independence being ushered in on the memorable day of the 15th August last. Talking of "Swaraj" naturally reminds me, Mr. Master, of the active part which you played in the Home Rule movement of the day nearly three decades ago, and the useful contribution which you made thereby to the country's fight for securing political freedom. Home Rule means we ourselves, and not the foreigners, should have the freedom and the power to shape our own destiny. It is, therefore, a matter of joy and pride to us all that the patriotic ideals which inspired your political life as a much younger man, have been realised by you in later years in your endeavours for building up with vigour and determination the economic life of the country.

The Scindia Company is our national concern. We are proud of its achievements for building up a Merchant Navy for our country. You have been, Mr. Master, at the helm of this great organisation ever since its inception. It has been your good fortune first to work under the leadership of the late Mr. Narottam Morarjee and later under that of Mr. Walchand Hirachand and Mr. Shantikumar N. Morarjee. You have made the development of Indian shipping a mission of your life. The struggles you have faced, the courage you have shown, the determination you have displayed and the contribution you have made in bringing our national concern, the Scindia, to its present position are enough, without the numerous other achievements to your credit, to enshrine your name among the top-ranking notable personalities that have made their mark in the commercial and industrial life of our country.

You, Mr. Master, have represented India at several International Conferences. The conviction with which you have presented the case of India and the courage with which you have fought for India's rights at these international gatherings have enhanced your reputation as a public worker. At a time when the national activities of the country are affected on almost all fronts by the decisions taken in the international field, we shall, Mr. Master, need more and more public workers like you to safeguard India's interests at these international bodies.

#### *Mr. Master's Valiant Fight*

You have always evinced a keen interest in the welfare of Indian overseas. I recall with feelings of gratification your invaluable services in safeguarding Indian interests in Burma. At the time of the separation of Burma from India prior to the 1935 Act and subsequently when attempts were made to force on India a trade agreement prejudicial to her interests, you were vigilants enough to see through the game and succeeded in preventing greater mischief. Recently also you have been putting forth a valiant fight for the recognition of the just claims of our nationals in that country for fair treatment and equal opportunities in the spheres of trade, commerce and industry. The Indian rice trade in Burma owes a debt of gratitude for your continued and special efforts in safeguarding their interests and their eminent position in the Burmese economy.

When I had the honour of becoming the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in 1944, it was my good luck that you were the Vice-President of that Association. If the Chamber was able to render any useful service to the country during my tenure of office as President of that body, I am happy to confess that it was not a little due to your strenuous work, solid support and wise guidance. I shall never forget the hundreds of those buys but pleasant hours which we spent together at the Chamber premises and the tremendous help that I received from you in the discharge of my duties and responsibilities. The work which you, however, did as the President of the Chamber in 1945 and the ability, vigour and consummate skill with which you dealt with the intricate problems that came before the Chamber in a period of stress and strain, have enhanced the reputation of that office, and have added to the stature of that body.

#### *Versatile Abilities*

We are also happy to know that you are doing very useful work as the President of the Commerce Graduates' Association. They have elected you as President now for the second time. It was only the other day that I enjoyed your speech at that Association on a subject which is dear to your heart, viz., "Indian Shipping—Our Next Step". May I request you to tell us also how you visualise, now that we have our own Government in the country, the future of this great national industry?

I do not know, friends, whether it is known to all of you that Mr. Master has made a deep study of literature in all the three languages—English, Gujarati and Sanskrit—and I may say without exaggeration that had Mr. Master not devoted all his years first in the service of the textile industry and later in the service of the shipping industry, he would have played an important part as an educationist and a literary man and would have, by his able contributions, certainly enriched those fields of human thought and activity.

I have just referred only to a few of the activities with which, you, Mr. Master, have been associated. I am happy to state that in all the work that you have undertaken, you have shown a rare insight and acumen found only in brilliant but unselfish men of unceasing diligence who consider devotion to duty as their great reward.

Friends, I am sure I am voicing the feeling of you all when I say that we are all happy that a man of such versatile abilities has been elected as the head of the Indian commercial community for the current year and it is my privilege now, on behalf of this distinguished gathering, to offer to you, Mr. Master, our heartiest congratulations on your appointment as the President of the Federation and to wish you God-speed and success in your work. You have already made your mark in the deliberations of that body. We have no doubt that you will put all that is best in you in grappling with the pressing and complicated problems that face the commercial community and in fulfilling the task that lies ahead.

#### *Govt. And Commercial Community*

You know very well, Mr. Master, that the Bombay Shroffs (Bankers) Association is an old member of the Federation. It is a fortunate circumstance that Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, one of the most respected members of our Board and its able President for a decade, has not only served the Federation as its President a few years ago but has been taking, for years past, active interest in its work as a member of the Committee of that Body. Our Association has therefore been taking a keen interest both by itself as well as through Sir Chunilal in the problems that are dealt with by the Federation. These problems vitally affect not only the members of our Association but also the commercial community at large. I have no doubt that the Federation would have been, under your leadership, dealing with them effectively and adequately in the interests of all of us. May I, however, request you on this occasion to let us have your views and guidance on some of these that are uppermost in the minds of us all.

Sir, we have now our own National Government. There should therefore be no conflict now, as it was under the British rule, between the ideals of the people and the Government which should inspire them to serve our motherland. I am sure that we the commercial community are all equally anxious to establish peace in the country, to drive away poverty from the land and to make India a place of plenty and prosperity for every one to live in. The attainment of that happy state in the country requires strenuous endeavours on the part both of the Government and the people. They would have to understand each other's viewpoint, recognise each other's difficulties and work with intelligent understanding, active harmony and responsive co-operation in the solution of a number of questions that arise from day to day. Whether it is the taxation or the tariff policy of the Government or whether it is the policy which regulates the import and export control, whether it is the expansion of the industries, whether the problem is how to improve the conditions of employment and life of workers or whether it is the question as to how to end the unrest of labour and remove the spirit of strikes, these and similar questions require perfect understanding and fullest collaboration between the Government and the people. I hope you, Mr. Master, have been able to establish such understanding and collaboration between the Government and the Federation in the solution of these various problems. We shall, however, be obliged if you will let us know how the Federation and the Government have been working or propose to work in this direction, because you will agree with me that it is only by practical understanding of the forces that drive the Government and the ideals that inspire the people that great problems can be solved and useful results can be achieved.

#### *Need For Increased Production*

The most urgent need of our country to-day is to increase production all round. The cry has really come from all quarters 'production, more production and still more production.' Rightly has it been said 'produce or perish' These three words describe in a nutshell the existing tragic situation in the country. Will you therefore tell us, Mr. Master, what should be done to stop up the production in the country for which there is complete agreement between the Government and the people? Do you think that a comparatively small number of officials with insufficient experience can take the place of numerous men engaged in the normal trade channels with generations of experience at their disposal? Even if every official was most sincere and beyond corruption and every trader quite honest and virtuous, do you think that these moral qualities alone can increase supplies and step up production which is the most vital need of India to-day? Are not some of us trying with one bound from the earth to reach heaven? Will it not be more proper first to make and concentrate all our efforts to the production of wealth in the country, and then to think of how it should be distributed and shared? Don't you think that in the determination of these vital problems we cannot ignore the effect of international forces on our activities? We shall be very happy if you will give us your views as to the solution of these questions which are agitating the minds of all in the country and thus throw light on the fulfilment of the task that lies ahead for us all.

#### *Federation's Secretariat*

I am also tempted to request you to give us your views on another matter of equally great importance to us all. Do you think, Mr. Master that the Secretariat of the Federation is adequately manned with competent personnel who could, by their special study, careful insight and suggested solutions of the various problems that come up before the commercial and industrial world, help effectively the Committee in the discharge of the responsibilities and the fulfilment of their task with which they are entrusted by a number of Chambers in the country? Although I understand that the Federation has its office at Delhi, because it is the seat of the Government, don't you think that it would be desirable and useful from all points of view if the office and the Secretariat were stationed at a place like Bombay which is really the most important centre of trade, commerce, industry and finance in the country? If the Governor and the Deputy Governors of the Reserve Bank of India can make Bombay their home, so that they can always be in living touch with trade, commerce and industry of the country, would it not be perhaps better for the Federation to follow that example? We shall be happy if you will let us know how you feel about these matters.

With these words, I once again thank you for giving me this opportunity of greeting you in our midst and you, friends, for responding to my invitation and joining me in welcoming heartily our guest of this evening.

#### MR. MASTER'S REPLY

In his reply Mr. Master said:

Mr. Pranlalbhai and Friends,

I am deeply sensible of the honour which you, Mr. Pranlalbhai, have done me by welcoming me with such cordiality and warmth here to-day and in giving me an opportunity to meet this distinguished gathering. I am also thankful to you, friends, for so heartily joining Mr. Pranlalbhai in his welcome to me. I am further grateful to you Mr. Pranlalbhai, for the very generous and almost lavish manner in which you have been good enough to praise the little service that I may have been able to render in bettering the economic life of India. I wish I could deserve all the kind sentiments to which you have given expression this afternoon.

#### *Relief of Refugees*

Allow me to say, friends, that I am, however, fully conscious of my own limitations. When I reflect on the very urgent and grave work which lies before the Federation, whether in the economic or the social or the human field, the thought that I have not been able to discharge my duties and responsibilities as the President of the Federation as I would have wished to do, deeply overwhelms me and often makes me very sad indeed. For instance, the economic life to-day is being terribly shattered in many parts of the country. Thousands and thousands of our fellowmen are abandoning their hearths and homes of centuries to seek shelter wherever they can, often without any means of livelihood. I ask myself the question: What has the Federation, which is fortunate in having a number of leaders with large and powerful resources at their command, been doing to render some little help, to give some little encouragement and to carry some little ray of hope to relieve our brethren to some little extent from the miseries of the terrible disaster and the despondency that have overtaken them. I do realise that it is the responsibility of the State to provide for such relief, but I am sure that it will not be denied that it is also our duty to place our resources at the disposal of the State in enabling them to fulfil the grave task with which they are faced now that the State and the people are one. Whatever may be the reasons, I must confess, friends, that I feel that I have failed to rise equal to the occasion.

#### *Indian Shipping*

Detaching myself for a moment from this feeling of sadness, let me say a word or two in regard to the points which you, Mr. Pranlalbhai, have raised during the course of your speech. You have struck the right note when you remark that the development of Indian shipping has become a mission of my life. You have asked me to tell you what we should do to develop this great national industry. It is really very heartening that there has now been a fundamental change in the shipping policy of the country. We realise what a country can do if it has a National Government of its own. Our Government have announced that they will, like other important maritime countries such as England and America, adopt a dynamic policy for the development of an Indian Merchant Navy. I want you to mark the words, gentlemen: a dynamic policy like the one adopted by England and America. If such a policy is put into timely action with vigour and in right earnest, there can be no doubt that Indian shipping will make rapid progress and will find that a great and brilliant future lies before it.

Recent experience has, however, convinced us that this dynamic policy cannot be implemented by negotiations with our British friends. The fulfilment of that policy calls for immediate and effective action both on the part of the Government as well as on the part of the people. The first and the immediate step to be taken should be to add at once to the meagre fleet of India by the purchase or construction of a substantial number of ships. As it is impossible to build the tonnage we require in our own country until the Government take positive steps to encourage the proper development of the shipbuilding industry in India, we shall have no alternative but to acquire tonnage from sources from which it may be available. We require forthwith at least half a million tons gross of our own shipping to carry our Flag on different seas and various overseas routes. As you know, our tonnage during the war went below 100,000 tons gross. The enterprise of our people has now raised it to about 250,000 tons gross. But that is hardly sufficient to enable India even to make a beginning for the carriage of its overseas trades in Indian bottoms. America, by the sale of its surplus ships, has helped a number of maritime countries to develop their merchant navies. I understand that they have sold over 900 ships to foreigners. Our Government must, therefore, help us in acquiring the tonnage that we need from that important source without further delay. England, as you know, has been building to-day nearly 580,000 tons gross of shopping, or nearly 28 per cent of all shipping under construction in her yards for foreign buyers. Our Government should, therefore, use their good offices in enabling Indian shipowners to place their orders for the construction of the ships they need in these yards.

#### *Govt. Must Act*

The British Government owns over a million and a half tons gross of shipping. Attempts should, therefore, be made to secure some of these ships against the large sterling balances which England owes to India. A country, which can afford to construct over two million tons gross of shipping in her own yards per annum, must have powerful resources at its disposal. It cannot, therefore, be argued that the demand of ships against the sterling balances is unreasonable or unjust. In view of the magnificent services which India has rendered during the last war, there will be both equity and justice on our side if we ask for the allotment of a few out of the 300 reparation ships allotted to European and other countries. The point that I wish to emphasise is that the first and immediate step which our Government should take should be to help us in every possible way to acquire, and acquire immediately, the tonnage we require for the carriage of our overseas trades.

The acquisition of tonnage will be the first step. We may not be welcomed by our British friends in overseas trades of our own country. They may carry on a rate war against us. We must be prepared for all eventualities. It is, therefore, essential that in pursuance of the dynamic policy that they have already announced, our Government must make it clear, as the British Government has made it clear to British shipowners that they shall give us every possible encouragement and help in running the tonnage we acquire in an economic and efficient manner in the carriage of India's overseas trades.

#### *Need for Merchant Fleet*

I do not wish here to elaborate this argument any further. The defence of the country requires a large Merchant Navy. The strategic position of India in the East makes it obligatory on India to maintain a large merchant fleet. Compared to other maritime countries, Indian shipping is quite insignificant in relation to India's maritime trades. India's share in the trade of the world is over 3 per cent. Her tonnage, however, is less than 0.25 per cent. While America contends that she must carry cargo for other countries in her own bottoms when that cargo is purchased out of the loan given to these countries, India has to depend almost entirely on foreign tonnage for bringing even foodgrains from abroad even though she pays for the same from her own resources. It does not, therefore, require any argument to justify the urgent need of India adding substantially to her present meagre tonnage. Friends, I am sure you will agree with me that the development of Indian shipping is, therefore, the most vital need of the hour and I have no doubt that the Government will soon call a Conference, as requested by the Indian shipowners, so that the wisdom, experiences and resources of all may be pooled together for taking such steps forthwith as will enable us to carry India's trades on various routes in Indian ships.

#### *Increase of Production*

You have, Mr. Pranlalbhai, rightly referred to the very grave question of the immediate necessity of raising production all round in the country. There is complete agreement to-day amongst all sections of thought in India that production must be raised and raised immediately. You have asked me to tell you what steps should be taken to raise this production which has gone down in almost all industries in the land. I must confess, it is not easy to answer your question when the problem of production is becoming more and more complicated every day. We have to consider this question in its two important aspects, namely, how to increase the production of the industries that are existing in the land, and how to add to the productivity of the country by establishing new industries in India.

The Plant and Machinery of most of the existing Industrial factories has been worked during the war period almost to a breaking point, and they have not been able to replace such machinery for ensuring better production. We all experience difficulties in getting spare parts that we badly need. The shortage of coal, the difficulties of obtaining the necessary motive power and the absence of timely transport facilities have almost become scandalous. These difficulties, it will be easily realised, strongly militate against the maintenance even of the normal standards of production. But the main factors which are seriously responsible for the rapid deterioration in the production in the country, are the growing habit, amongst the workers, of absenteeism, the increasing discontent in regard to their conditions of employment, and the frequent use of the weapon of strike to settle their disputes. The most vital need, therefore, of the hour, to prevent further deterioration in the rate of production and to ensure its steady increase in the near future, is to bring about a proper understanding between the industries and the workers engaged in them. I do not wish to suggest that the labour is always wrong and the employer is always right.

#### *State's Responsibilities*

While I share your views that wealth must first be produced before the principles on which it should be distributed could be examined, I cannot help observing that we shall have to revise our notions about and make a more generous approach towards the solution of this complicated problem. As I said on a recent occasion the claims and rights of labour and the duties and obligations of capital will have to be readjusted and resolved not in the light of any preconcieved social or economic theories but in accordance with the immediate and urgent needs of the country and also with the just and proper demands of the workers. We are told that the modern conception of the responsibilities of the State includes the control of capital and the control of industries, in brief, the control of all economic growth. If that is so, it must be recognised that the State cannot shirk its responsibility to control labour. Some of the recent strikes, and the enormous loss of production as a result thereof, must have brought the fact home to the Government that unless they discharge their duties of controlling labour also, harmony will not be established in the relations between capital and labour and the whole economic structure will suffer. Without such harmony, production as desired by all cannot be increased in the land. Vigorous steps, therefore, must be taken to meet the present national emergency. The Labour Government of Great Britain have set a good example by going even to the length of directing labour in essential industries. What we would, however, request our Government to do is to help all in establishing better relations between the workers and the employers. I am sure you will, therefore, agree with me that this is a task in which the State will have to play its proper role, to use its great influence, and to enforce its considered decisions. As soon as the Ministers become a little free from their present pressing preoccupations, you will be glad to know, the Federation has decided to request them to call a Tripartite Conference with a view to establish better understanding between capital and labour and to ensure the maintenance of harmonious relations between them for the effective and economic running of the industries in the country.

#### *New Industries*

Let me now turn, for a moment, to the other important aspect of production. I mean the increase in the productivity of the country by the establishment of new industries. When I say this, I am fully conscious of the grim tragedies that are being enacted in the north of India. I realise what a terrible loss our country will have to face both in men and materials. The replacement of this huge economic destruction, the reconstruction of the devastated parts of the country and, above all, the rehabilitation of the evacuees once again in their normal social and economic life will need all our financial resources and will perhaps break our economic strength. As remarked by Panditji, they may shatter our dreams for the rapid industrialisation of our motherland. We have, however, to sustain our faith in our future. We cannot sit with folded hands and lament over our fate. We must think, we must plan and we must act.

After the announcement of the last Budget proposals, private enterprise naturally received a serious setback. Capital ceased to flow in new industries. Instead of being put in the position of being an effective instrument for improving the lot of the common man, the rate of the industries was sealed. I, therefore, welcome the recent pronouncements of the Finance Minister, when he gave the assurance that the policy of the Government will be so shaped as will enable the flow of capital to industries and that whatever may be the ultimate policy of the Government, there will be a definite place for private enterprise, for many years to come, in the industrial development of the country. We shall, therefore, now await with interest the constructive action which the Finance Minister proposes to take to implement the policy that he has outlined.

#### *Exchange Problem*

I am equally conscious of the other serious difficulties that lie in our path. Our existing exchange resources are severely strained by the import of foodgrains which we must continue to keep starvation away from the country. We shall have, therefore, to depend more and more on our own internal resources. If we want to stem the growing disequilibrium in our balance of international payments. We cannot afford to have an adverse balance of trade exceeding a hundred crores of rupees per annum. Unless these vital conditions improve, it is difficult to find a way for establishing new industries in the land and thereby adding to the production in the country. Apart from these internal factors which militate against the establishment of new industries, the difficulties of securing capital goods from overseas markets have proved as very serious impediments in our path. We were told, the other day, that import licences exceeding 150 crores of rupees in value were sanctioned for enabling industrialists to place orders for the import of capital goods in the country in 1945 and 1946, but very few of them have been executed. Our Government will have, therefore, to use their influence and their diplomatic offices for enabling the industrialists to secure in time the capital goods which India needs today for the rehabilitation of the existing industries and for the establishment of new industries in the country.

#### *India and International Trade Charter*

Ours is a country which is, comparatively speaking, in the infant stage of industrial development. Our Government will have, therefore, to give protection to our industries for a long time to come. The maintenance of a proper tariff wall, the grant of financial assistance under reasonable conditions, the quantitative restriction of the imports of certain articles have been and will be some of the essential features of the policy of protection. India will have, therefore, to weigh very carefully the implications and consequences of the various principles embodied in the proposed International Trade Charter and will have to definitely satisfy herself that the acceptance of those principles will not prejudicially affect her industrial development. It must not be forgotten that both America and England are working for the acceptance of the principles of the reduction in tariffs, the elimination of preferences, the removal of quantitative restrictions over imports and the national treatment of foreign capital, because they have to secure wide outlets for their surplus products.

The case of India is radically different. India has to build up her industries for improving her own national economy and not to continue to remain merely as a supplier of raw materials to more industrialised countries of the world. We do not know what attitude our Government have taken in the matter of the reduction of tariffs at the Geneva Conference and what concessions they have agreed to give in this connection. As all the countries of the world will meet at Havana on the 21st November to consider the proposed Trade Charter, it is essential that our Government should inform the public about their commitments in regard to the reduction of tariffs and their attitude and decision towards the various vital principles which are embodied in the draft Trade Charter generally agreed to at Geneva. You will be interested to learn that the Federation has already requested Government to do so and I have no doubt that our Government will accede to this their very reasonable request and will not reach any final decision without consulting the commercial community in connection with some of the vital principles embodied in the Charter, which, if accepted, as they stand, will seriously affect our endeavours to establish and develop industries in this country. It will be readily agreed that this will seriously affect the productivity of this land. As it has been agreed to by all the parties in the country that it is our foremost duty to increase production all round, I consider it a matter of supreme importance that the effect of what we may do and what we may agree to at the international gatherings on our national economy and national development should be carefully watched and critically examined.

#### *Need for Definite Policy*

As the Finance Minister has assured us that private enterprise will have to play its role for many years to come in the industrial development of this country, I feel that the time has come when it has become the duty of the State to change the existing psychology of the people in the country and restore, by the actual adoption and implementation of a definite policy, their shaken faith in the place and position which private enterprise should occupy in the national economy of the country. You, Mr. Pranlalbhai, have asked me whether mere moral qualities alone can ensure the increase of production. My answer will be that while the normal channels of trade and experience based on generations of business traditions are essential to the efficient industrial development in the country, it cannot be denied that integrity, honesty and straight forwardness will, in the long run, prove to be the greatest asset for building up the industrial future of India. The commercial and industrial community will have to prove by deeds and by their general attitude towards national economy that they possess these moral assets in ample abundance. I may, in passing, remark that I share your views that if the State has to control the industries in the country, they must have a capable and experienced economic civil service of their own. The way in which affairs are managed at present neither benefits the State nor the people. It only adds to the production of an unending series of plans in succession but not to the establishment of new industries. Like the President of the British Board of Trade, who has now been vested with unlimited powers for putting over the export drive in Great Britain, we must have a Minister of the Union of India solely responsible for the rapid industrialisation of the country with wide powers to bring about industrialisation of the country with wide powers to bring about coordination and to promote co-operation for achieving that object amongst the various Ministries of our existing Government.

#### *Relations With Govt.*

Before I conclude, let me deal with some of the points which you, Mr. Pranlalbhai, have raised in connection with the working of the Federation. I may assure you that our relations with the Ministers are very cordial. A few months ago when the question of the Division of Assets and Liabilities between the two Dominions was causing anxiety in the country, Panditji and his colleagues were good enough to receive us in a deputation and to assure us that they would always welcome the advice and experience of the commercial community in the solution of such vital questions as affect the economic life of the country. As a result thereof, the Government consulted on several occasions a small Expert Committee which was appointed by the Federation for this purpose. I may assure you that this spirit of co-operation between the Government and the Federation will be the marked feature of their future relations, and I am sure that the Government will continue to consult the Federation in all vital matters that might affect the trade commerce and industry of the country as well as the economic structure of the land in the future.

#### *Federation's Secretariat*

As regards the Secretariat of the Federation, I am glad to say that the work being done by Mr. Mulherkar, the Secretary, and his colleagues has been duly acknowledged by my predecessors-in-office by tributes that they have paid to their able and devoted services. The application and the intelligence which they show in the study of the questions which come up before the Federation, the ability which they display in the preparation of the memoranda for helping the members of the Committee in their work, and the standard and quality which they maintain in the presentation of the case of the Federation in its representations to the Government, have given satisfaction all round. But, Mr. Pranlalbhai, this is an age of specialisation. We have to deal with new and complicated problems every day. One cannot expect the Secretary of the Federation always to be an expert on the questions of food, to be a close student of the problems connected with finance and exchange, to be a master of each and every of the various questions coming up before the international gatherings, and to be an authority in unravelling the economic effects of Partition. We have all, therefore, felt that the personnel of the Secretariat of the Federation shall have to be strengthened and suitable men will have to be appointed so that the Secretariat can specialise in the study of several large and important questions with which the Federation will have to deal now and in the future.

Apart from the difficulty of selecting the proper personnel for this purpose, there is the difficulty to find the necessary finance that we shall require in this connection. As you know, the income that the Federation derives from the subscriptions of the member bodies has never been sufficient to enable it to balance its budget. It is the generous donations from members of the Committee that have enabled the Federation to meet its normal expenditure all these years. This expenditure is bound to increase in the coming years. The Committee of the Federation have been, therefore, carefully considering how to raise the necessary finance from the commercial community

(Continued On Page 7)

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# CITY & SUBURBS

## To-day

Hindu: Bhadrapad Vad 11, 2003.
Muslim: Zilkad 24, 1366.
Parsi: Ardibehest 7, 1317.
Sunrise: 6-31 a.m. Sunset: 6-21 p.m.
Hightide: 09-08, 21-20. Lowtide: 02-14, 15-35.

## To-day's Engagements

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS: Congress President Acharya J. B. Kripalani will address the women of Bombay on "Present Situation", at a public meeting at 5 p.m. today at Jinnah Hall, Smt. Hansaben Mehta will preside.

ADULT EDUCATION COMMITTEE: Gandhi Jayanti Celebration at 7 p.m. today at the Spring Mills Compound. The Congress President, Acharya Kripalani to preside and address the gathering.

RASHTRIYA MILL MAZDOOR SANGH: Acharya J. B. Kripalani, the Congress President, will perform the "Publication Ceremony" of the weekly "Kamgar" organ of the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, at 9 a.m. tomorrow (Saturday) in the Mazdoor Manzil, Government Gate Road, Parel.

NATIONALIST MUSLIM LADIES: A Public Meeting of Nationalist Muslim Ladies will be held at Hakim Building, Mominpura at 2 p.m. today in connection with Gandhi Jayanti. Mrs. Sofia Khan, Mrs. Vimlaben Mehta, Mrs. Nurudin Ansari, Mrs. Zaitun Bharatputra and others will speak on the occasion.

KERALEEYA SAMAJ, a public meeting at 7-30 p.m. today at the Napoo Gardens, Matunga to celebrate the 78th Birthday of "Mahatma Gandhi. Sjt. M. Y. Nurie Vice-President of the B.P.C.C. will preside Sjt. Dhirubhai Desai and others will address the gathering.

BORIVLI TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Flag salutation ceremony at 8 a.m. tomorrow (Saturday) at Syt. Goculdas Jadavji's Bungalow, Goral Road, and a public meeting at the same place at 8-30 a.m. on the same day.

BOMBAY DISCUSSION GROUP: Dr. W. C. Johnstone to speak on "Indo-American Cultural Relations" at 6-30 p.m. today at Indian Merchants' Chamber Opp. Churchgate Station.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL: Miss Kapila Khandwala, Secretary Municipal Schools Committee will give a Talk on "Municipal Schools" at the Town Hall, at 5-15 p.m. today.

CLERICAL UNIONS: Meeting of the representativs of all the unions at 6-30 p.m. today in the Brahman Sabha Hall, Girgaum.

BALKAN-JI-BARI: Kasar Wadi Harijan children will celebrate the Balkan-Ji-Bari Day and Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday at 6 p.m. today under the presidentship of Shrimati Sarlaben Nanavati.

MAZDAZNAN: Today (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. at Alexandra Girls' School Hall, Waudby Road. "Health and Breath Culture Course".

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "The Work of the Elder Brothers" is the subject to be taken up for consideration at 6-15 p.m. today at Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

### BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

The Exhibition of French Reproductions held under the auspices of the Bombay Art Society has been extended till the 20th instant.

Various talks, slide lectures, lectures for students both from Universities and schools are scheduled to take place in the duration of the Exhibition.

### HOLIDAY FOR BOMBAY SHROFFS

The Bombay Shroffs' Association at a meeting resolved that the members of the Bombay Shroffs (Bankers') Association Limited should close their Hundi and other business on Saturday October 11 being "Gandhi Jayanti".

### FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE VILLAGE SANITATION FUND

Annual grants up to Rs. 150 each are given out of this fund for maintaining and promoting sanitation in rural areas. Institutions carrying out rural sanitary improvement work and needing financial assistance for such work should send their reports to the Social Service League, Bombay No. 4, and ask for application forms.

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NEW WEST END
Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30
Ad. Booking 10 to 12 & 4 to 6
RANJIT'S
CHHEEN LE AZADI

## CONCLUDING DAY OF GANDHI JAYANTI

### Public Meeting At Chowpatty On Saturday At 6 p.m.

Rashtrapati Acharya Kripalani to Preside,
&
Dr. J. H. Holmes of America, the great Social Worker and Admirer of Gandhiji to speak on the philosophy and work of Gandhiji.

Special enclosures for ladies, press and those institutions and individuals who have expressed their desire to garland the President of the Indian National Congress.

Adequate arrangements of loudspeakers have been made.

### FILM SHOWS

7. P. M. "E" Ward Dist. Congress Committee Office, Ghoddopdeo.
9 P. M. Telgu Munarwar Wadi, Kamathipura.

## ANDHERI CINEMA PROJECT GIVEN UP

### Public Agitation Tells

(From Our Correspondent)
ANDHERI, Oct. 9.

The sustained agitation carried on by the Mahila Mandal and other public institutions in Andheri which culminated in the public meeting of the citizens of Andheri held recently in the matter of the location of a new cinema theatre on Ghod Bunder Road has had a telling effect on the Government of Bombay who have now informed the Committee of Action that Government is pleased to cancel the license given to the owner of the theatre some time ago in deference to public opinion.

In Brandra, the permission given for erecting a Film Studio on Hill Road was also cancelled by the Bandra Municipal Board at its last meeting as agitation against the proposed construction was carried on by the citizens of that locality.

## OFFER TO HOUSE REFUGEES

Mr. R. G. Kamat, President of the Haliyal Taluka Congress Committee, Haliyal (in North Kanara District) has made an offer to the Government to accommodate and resettle about 250 refugees in his taluka which possesses excellent climatic and soil conditions.

## High Court Closes

The Bombay High Court closed for the October vacation on Thursday, and will re-open on Monday 27th October 1947. On and from the re-opening of the Court Mr. Justice Bhagwati will take Chamber Work and miscellaneous matters, while Mr. Justice Desai will take Commercial Causes.

## Price Of Kerosene Tins Raised

The Government of India have authorised an increase in the selling price of new 4 gallon bright-plate and black-plate Kerosene tins from Re. 1/-/- to Rs. 1/1/- and from Re. -/13/-6 to As. -/14/6 respectively with effect from October 8, 1947.

### RATIONING OFFICES CLOSED ON OCTOBER 11

All Ward and Area Rationing Offices in Bombay City and the Suburbs will remain close on October 11 on account of Birthay of Mahatma Ganhi which is a public holiday.

The Government Grain Shops, Government Godowns as well as Gur SSupplying Centres will aslso remain closed on that day.

### MASURDAL AVAILABLE

Masurdal is now available at all the Government Grain shops in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District. The quantum is two seers per month per "Head of family's" foodgrains ration card, irrespective of whether the card is registered at the Government Grain Shop or not. Retail selling rates of Masurdal are Rs. 1-6-3 per paylee and Rs. 0-5-9 per seer.

### MUZZY ADVANCED BY QUAKER OATS

H. Earle Muzzy, Vice-President in charge of export sales, was elected a director of the Quaker Oats Co., at a meeting of the board on 27-5-1947. Muzzy has been Vice-President in charge of export sales for nearly 10 of his 34 years with Quaker Oats. As a director he succeeds the late George A. MacDonald.

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, Oct. 10.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m Geet Manthan 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Hazara Singh (Guitar) 8.45 Saleh Mohammad and Party (Naat Hameed) 9-0 Shivkumar Shukla (Desi) 12-0 Programme of special interest to women (G) 12-45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Mile Jule Gane 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch Hour 4-20 Vijaya Desai (Puria Dhanashri) 4-50 Bhavgeet 5-0 Hazara Singh (Guitar) 5-15 Children's programme (H U and H- 5-45 Topic of Day 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 G. S. Yellapurkar (Kannad Bhajans) 6-30 Wali Mohammad (Gujarati Bhajan) 6-45 Saleh Mohammad and Party 7-0 V. S. Deshpande (Purbe Kalyan) 7-30 Chitti Dhari He Boi (M) 7-45 Geeten 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Panch Gaon Ki Gaddi, Play by Raj Mathur (H) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-3/ B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Just Why: Does a rumour start? 10-0 Vijaya Desai (Miyan Malhar) 10-20 Shivkumar Shukla (Nagsuravali).

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Naat Aur Qawwali 6-15 p.m. Rural Listeners 7-45 Com. News 8-0 Wali Mohammad (Gujarati Bhajan) 8-15 Saleh Mohammad and Party (Ghazal Ghalib) 9-0 V. S. Deshpande (Jait Kalyan) 9-30 Wali Mohammad (Gujarati Bhajan) 10-0 Kaye Grant—Soprano (Vocal) 10-15 Alexander Brailowsky—Pianoforte (Chopin) 10-20 Branco Bratich—Tenor (O'Konnor) 10-35 Alexander Brailowsky—Pianoforte (Chopin) 10-40 Adrian De Mello—Violin (Sarasate).

### WEATHER NEWS FOR FARMERS

FORECAST TILL THE MORNING OF 11-10-47:—Scattred thunderstorms with light to moderate showers are likely in the Bombay Karnatak and south Mawal and isolated light thunder-showers in the south Deccan, the Hyderabad Karnatak and southern Telungana.

OUTLOOK FOR SUBSEQUENT 2 DAYS:—Thunder-shower activity may increase in the Hyderabad Karnatak and southern Telungana.

## HUNT FOR "GHOST CARDS"

BOMBAY, Thursday: The colossal number of "Ghost" ration cards in the City has made the Crime Branch (II) of the Bombay C.I.D., start an intensive drive against persons who hold such cards and trade in them.

Early this morning senior detective officers of C. B. II surrounded a building known as Lambi Chawls at Nagpada and seized 444 foodgrain cards and 186 cloth ration cards from some of its inmates.

When the Police raided the place at 4-30 a.m. the residents of the surrounded building had hardly got up from bed. The police party consisting of half-a-dozen officers and a posse of fifty constables searched every room and every single corner, nook and crany in the place with the success mentioned above. Twenty persons have been arrested in this connection.

The officers responsible for this raid are Inspector Paranjpe, Deputy Inspectors Bagwe and Desai and a team of picked Sub-Inspectors.

In the course of an unprecedented and intensive drive against blackmarketeers in foodgrains, the police found out that in spite of the new ration cards issued in exchange of old ones during the last two weeks which have been granted on a solemn declaration by holders, thousands of ghost cards had been caused to be issued and were in the possession of certain racketeers who diverted the grains obtained on these cards for fabulous gains to the Black Market.

During the past two weeks alone the C.I.D. recovered nearly 2,000 such spurious cards.

They expect that by the time their campaign is concluded they will be able to seize thousands more.

It is felt in knowledgeable quarters that the issuing of new cards by the rationing authorities should have been done with greater check and circumspection.

## REFER RENT CONTROL BILL TO SELECT COMMITTEE

Mr. V. G. Dalvi President of the Bombay Tenants' Association in the course of a telegram to ministers Vartak and Dinkarrao Desai, says:—

There is acute discontent among tenants against retention of Section 15 H. permitting ejectment to benefit against retention of Section 15 H. permitting ejectment to benefit landlord's relations. Association urges deletion said clause and substitution corresponding clause in 1944 Act permitting ejectment only landlord's reasonable bona fide occupation. Demolition substantial buildings should be banned. Association supports Bombay Corporation's resolution. No demolition should be allowed unless landlord satisfies rebuilding materials available. Landlord shall no unreasonably, vindictively or with a view of personal grain refuse permission from allowing new subtenants landlords harrassing tenants by cutting electricity water connections, should be penalised. Association requests opportunity pleading before Select Committee.

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PAL BLADES give more shaves—and better shaves
ORDINARY RAZOR-BLADE HAS A STIFF EDGE —STRAIGHT LIKE A KNIFE
It cannot bend to follow the shape of the face —cuts the hairs at an angle.

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The edge always cuts parallel to the skin—with less pressure, and lasts longer.

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HOLLOW GROUND RAZOR BLADES
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Stockists Fo Bombay City:—
Messrs. K. M. DOHADWALLA, Sutar Chawl, BOMBAY 2.

## WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Oct. 9. (API.) Following is the daily weather summary for Thursday, the 9th October 1947.

A western disturbance is apparently moving across the extreme north of the country. Rainfall has been widespread in Chota Nagpur and Mysore. Thundershowers have occurred locally in Assam and Southeast Madras and at a few stations in the rest north (Northeast) India, the south Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan.

FORECAST UNTIL THE 10TH EVENING: Thundershowers will occur locally in Mysore, along the Coromandel Coast, in West Bengal and Assam and at a few stations in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, the interior of Southeast Madras and Kashmir.

### Weather Chart

POONA, Oct. 9, (API.)

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from 1st June 1947 and departure from normal recorded at 8-0 hours I. S. T. on 9th Oct. 1947:—

Ahmedabad 93 75 0 22.3 minus 5.9 Ahmednagar 87 66 0 25.7 minus 6.3 Bangalore 81 64 1.2 24.7 plus 3.7 Baroda 93 73 0 27.7 — Belgaum 83 65 0.3 34.7 minus 6.7 Bhopal 87 68 0 53.9 plus 5.1 Bhuj 96 71 0 9.1 minus 3.5 BOMBAY 87 73 0 73.6 plus 5.4 Cherrapunji 72 65 0 321.7 minus 2.2 Honavar 84 73 0 147.6 Nil Hyderabad 88 66 0 31.4 plus 8.4 Hyderabad (Sd) 97 75 0 9 5 minus 2.6 Indore 87 60 0 38.1 plus 6.0 Karachi 84 77 0 2.0 minus 4.0 Mahableshwar 74 59 0 209.1 minus 4.8.0 Mangalore 85 74 0 118.9 plus 6.8 Marmagao 83 75 T 104.6 plus 12.6 Sholapur 90 70 0 26.8 plus 5.1 Simla 69 52 0 39.3 minus 7.4 Srinagar 81 45 0 Nil Nil Surat 88 73 0 30.7 minus 9.2

### A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

*"Liberty will not descend to a people; people must raise themselves to liberty; it is a blessing that must be earned before it can be enjoyed".*

—Prof. G. G. Coulton

The Bombay Chronicle

## ROAD TRANSPORT

The Bombay Legislative Assembly had little difficulty in adopting the apparently radical resolution of the Government "to nationalise road transport services throughout the province." The principle of nationalising key industries and services is by now generally accepted by the public. Nay, large sections of the public demand a wider and speedier programme of nationalisation. Several speakers in the Assembly asked why the textile industry is not yet nationalised. Mr. Morarji Desai who moved the resolution in question, rightly observed that the textile industry was an All-India concern and any piecemeal attempt by any province to nationalise the industry was "bound to fail miserably." Nor would it avail much to make a recommendation to the Government of India on the subject. That Government needs no such recommendation but is intensely preoccupied with the problem of maintaining law and order in the country. Road transport, however, is a much simpler question and admits of piecemeal solution in different provinces or different parts of the same province. The Bombay proposal is to apply nationalisation to road transport progressively, zone by zone. It was a frivolous charge that the Government fought shy of nationalising the textile industry as it was afraid of the capitalists. It was enough for Mr. Desai to point out that the Government owed its very existence to the votes of the vast number of common people and not of a handful of capitalists.

The principle of nationalisation having been generally accepted, the question before the House was only about the details of the Government's proposal. The main features of the resolution are: (1) that there will be a system of local advisory councils to ensure that the work will be properly guided by public opinion; (2) that a minority interest shall be allotted to the Railways; (3) that all assets that may be acquired from transport operators will be purchased at a fair valuation and (4) that compensation will be paid only to those operators whose permits are unilaterally terminated by Government before their expiry.

The need for local advisory councils is obvious. The councils have to be only advisory as they have no financial responsibility in the working of the scheme. On the other hand, the Railways will have a small share in the control and a fixed interest in the profits in return for assistance in coordinating road and rail transport. The assets of the present operators will be acquired only if they are willing to sell them to Government. But Government has rightly declined to accept the suggestion that the present operators, too, should be given a share in the scheme. There would then be an unnecessary and undesirable compromise with those whose main desire is to ensure maximum profit, whereas the object of a State concern is to subordinate questions of profit to public interest. The operators, however, will welcome Mr. Desai's assurance that the proprietors will be provided with such jobs as they may be willing and competent to do.

Motor traffic has grown so enormously in rural areas as well as in cities that private enterprise has failed to cope with it with due regard to efficiency and the convenience of the passengers. The profit motive has tempted not a few operators to circumvent Government regulations on traffic. One wishes, therefore, that the proposed scheme is applied to the whole province without any avoidable delay. In big cities municipalities will be willing to maintain their own bus services, if permitted to do so. But in rural areas Government has to replace private enterprise very soon. In many places new roads have to be built and old ones to be mended. Government should see to it that this urgent work is not indefinitely delayed. An efficient motor service in rural areas cannot fail to help their economic development and to bring the remotest villages in cultural contact with the more civilised towns.

### Model Villages

Village uplift is now on the lips of everyone and many workers are also available to dedicate themselves to this noble task. Comparatively few, however, know how precisely the uplift work is to be organised, how various activities are to be selected and carried out in relation to local conditions. Several institutions in Wardha, Sevagram and a few other places give training to village workers but many more such training institutions are necessary. Mr. B. G. Kher inaugurated on Wednesday the "Gandhi Gram", an institution near Madura designed to become a training institution for constructive work in different fields on lines laid down by Gandhiji. Mr. Kher urged the people to make every village a Gandhi Gram. That is certainly an inspiring ideal and much progress towards it can be speedily made if the public, local bodies and provincial Governments co-operate in the task. It will be a good plan if every taluka attempts to have at least one model village. Through healthy emulation there will then be many really model villages and these would be excellent object lessons to those who wish to learn village uplift work more from models than from books or lectures.

## *Frankly Speaking*

### Position In Mysore

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Dewan of Mysore, has at last shown some wisdom in releasing several leaders of the State Congress and inviting its President to a talk on the constitutional issue. But his past tactics have been such that many suspect that his present move may be only a pretext to have the Satyagraha movement suspended, to seek to divide the Congress on communal lines during the interval and ultimately to crush it with unexpected intensive repression. The President has convened a meeting of the Working Committee but that body seems to be unwilling to suspend the movement until the demands of the Congress are substantially met by the Government. Now friendly talks between the Dewan and leaders of the Congress are necessary for the very purpose of bringing about a settlement with regard to the constitutional demands. They are possible even in the midst of the campaign. But a settlement becomes easier if the Satyagraha is either suspended for a very brief period or is given a form that is not likely to prejudice the negotiations desired by all. It is, of course, understood that if a settlement is not found possible in, say, two or three days the movement will be renewed with re-doubled vigour. The organised strength displayed by the Congress and the public has proved so overwhelming that the Dewan dare not take advantage of the brief interval of suspended or modified Satyagraha to make its renewal diffieult. In all probability the Dewan is much influenced by his notions of prestige. A little gesture of concession may help the Congress to conquer. It will be well for the Maharaja and his Dewan to realise at least now that complete responsible Government is inevitable in Mysore as in every other State in India. It will bring credit to the Maharaja if he is among those who give the lead in the march to democracy. That will also better safeguard his legitimate prerogatives as a constitutional Ruler.

### Premature Suggestion

It is, at least, premature yet to suggest, as a Lake Success report does, that "the Soviet Bloc after three weeks of silence has rejected the Arab demands for political control of Palestine and indicated it will support partition." Czecho-Slovakia, which has signed the anti-Arab majority recommendation of the special committee, and Poland, which has now declared its support for partition, are certainly members of the Soviet bloc, but so is Yugo-Slavia, and a prominent member too, which is a signatory to the minority recommendations and has not shown any signs of resiling from its original position. So far at any rate the policy of the Soviet bloc—and it is quite an intelligible policy— appears to be to allow freedom to its units; which serves both the interests of Soviet high politics in the Mid-East in the very differences among the units and the national interests of the individual units. This possibly explains the conflict of positions taken up by them.

### Absurd Logic

For, why is it that although Yugo Slavia signed the minority report, Czecho-Slovakia took the opposite course, and the Polish delegate has now thundered so eloquently against that report and furiously supported the pro-Jewish plan? M. Wieniewicz's logic and arguments are patently absurd and self-contradictory. The "British, assisted by others had certainly pursued the policy of "divide et impera" and have created an explosive situation. But they are now quitting any way. What is the Polish delegate's solution? With tongue in his cheek he advocates the perpetuation of that very division This gentlemen, in spite of his Communism, has no use for principles of a nation's sovereign and democratic rights to its own land. Principles apart, he coolly ignores realities which he himself points out. There is, as he says, no possibility, of a close co-operation between Jews and Arabs. Palestine is a "powder barrel". And yet, knowing the situation, he advocates a solution, which is surely and inevitably going to set not only Palestine but the whole Middle East aflame and that, for a reason, the righteousness of which no democrat and no communist with any honesty can deny.

### The Common Objective

Messrs Wieniewicz and Masaryk, however, deny it. And they go even further. M. Wieniewicz insists on disposing of the problem of "displaced persons" mainly through immigration into Palestine, and is very clear that another quarter of a million Jews can be safely and immediately dumped on Arab Palestine. And there they give themselves away. The "displaced persons" are mostly Eastern Europe Jews—it should be mentioned that Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and Rumania had the largest Jewish populations in Europe—and Eastern Europe does not want them. Instead of resettling their nationals, these countries have done, and are doing, every thing to "hunt" them out. And the most convenient dumping ground is the land of the poor unfortunate Arab. It is calculated dishonest, cynicism, open and unashmed with the very interesting thing about it being that it is shared equally between the United States and Poland and Czecho-Slavakia, let alone so many other countries of Europe and the Western Hemisphere. Enemies in everything else, happy only in fiercely abusing each other and even energatically preparing for a mutually destructive war, they are completely united on one sacred objective: getting rid of their Jewish nationals or protecting themselves against any Jewish influx. And they have decided upon the Arabs as the victim of this sacred objective.

## *Our Readers' Views*

### Export Of Cloth

Sir,—Some time back it was announced by the Government of India that a quota for export of cotton piece goods was reserved for new-comers. A fee of Rs. 50/- was collected but very recently it has been found by large number of merchants that the fee is not returned and no licence is granted to 'bona fide' new-comers There are several incidents known to the merchants which lead them to believe that a partiality is shown by the responsible persons in charge of the department during that period. It is high time for the Prime Minister and other members of the Central Government to investigate and to give justice to such parties as have suffered due to various actions of their predecessors.—Yours etc

A FIRM.

### Unnecessary Telephones

Sir,—The example set by the Delhi authorities is worthy of emulation by the Bombay Government. They have discontinued several "unnecessary" telephones in the city. Bombay subscribers of telephones are already fed up with defective service during certain hours and the Government can come to their rescue by disconnecting some unnecessary connections. If this step ensures better service Government should not hesitate to resort to it, but before doing so they must satisfy themselves that the telephone connection they propose to cut, are really superfluous.—Yours etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

### National Anthem & Theatres

Sir,—As long as the heat of Independence Day goes on cooling down, it seems that the cinema theatres in Bombay, which projected the Indian National Flag and some kind of a National Anthem after the show, have gradually done away with the National Anthem. Some of the theatres are only showing the National Flag and the spectators do not know how and when to stand to honour the flag in the absence of the National Anthem.

It is a pity that after such a long time the National Government has not yet been able to fix a standard National Anthem and a standard National Tricolour Flag which can be then exhibited by all the theatre owners in Bombay in each and every theatre.—Yours etc.

M. D. KALE.

## *KURDISH UPRISING ON TURKISH BORDER*

ISTANBUL, Oct. 9 (Reuter): A serious Kurdish uprising has taken place in the Djezireh area on the Turkish Syrian border near the railway linking Turkey with Iraq, reports reaching here from Aleppo said today.

The revolt was said to have been fomented by a Kurdish chieftain with the aim of proclaiming Kurdish independence. He was reported to have said that the movement was directed against Turkey, not Syria, and that the Turkish Government was despatching forces to the area. Communist elements were reported to have supported the movement.

No confirmation of the reports was available here.

### LONDON-FAR EAST AIR SERVICE

LONDON AIRPORT, Oct. 9 (Reuter): A Pan-American World Airways CLIPPER left here at noon today to inaugurate a weekly service to Hongkong, Shanghai and Tokyo.

The time taken from London to Hong Kong will be three and a half days, and the fare will be £189.

The 9,000 miles to Shanghai will take four days and will cost £213.

The journey to Tokyo will take four and a half days and will cost £245.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 9 (U.P.I.): The National Executive of the Socialist Party of India will be meeting in Delhi on October 14 next.

## *BOMBAY CITIZENS' MOVE TO HELP REFUGEES*

### Central Relief Organisation Formed: Congress President And Mayor Appeal For Co-operation

**BOMBAY, THURSDAY: A MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS OF BOMBAY CONVENED BY THE MAYOR TODAY FORMED A CENTRAL RELIEF ORGANISATION CALLED THE MAYOR'S REFUGEES AND EVACUEES COMMITTEE TO DEAL WITH THE SITUATION ARISING OUT OF THE INFLUX OF REFUGEES INTO THE CITY.**

**The new organisation will "supplement the efforts made in this direction by the Central and Provincial Governments and other non-official bodies".**

The Committee is made up of sixty members with the Mayor, Mr. A. P. Sabavala, as the President.

**KRIPALANI'S ADDRESS**

Congress President, Acharya Kripalani who addressed the meeting emphasised that it was India's duty to look after the welfare of the refugees. He said that they had every right to come to India just as refugees from India had every right to go to Pakistan. It was not due to their fault that there was partition. They did not want it. He added that partition and the consequent uprooting of large masses of people had now become a 'fait accompli' and a solution had to be found "to make the best of a bad bargain".

Remarking that Bombay had a great reputation as a philanthropic city, Mr. Kripalani appealed to the people to give their wholehearted support to solve the refugee problem. "You have developed in the past a bad habit, that is, of helping those who are in distress. Now you have to continue that habit" Mr. Kripalani humourously said.

**NEED FOR FELLOW FEELING**

The Congress President in conclusion observed that today there was greater need for fellow feeling and brotherhood than ever before. A collective effort by all the people was required to establish peace and tranquility in the country. No democratic Government, he said, could maintain peace by the use of military force. Peace could be maintained only through the goodwill of the people. He appealed to Hindus and Muslims to join hands in the task.

**COMMITTEE'S FUNCTIONS**

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C., moving the resolution appointing the Refugees Committee, said that the main functions of the Committee would be to supplement, co-ordinate and intensify the efforts made by the various relief organisations in the City so as to make adequate arrangements for the relief, rehabilitation and employment of refugees and evacuees, to secure the co-operation and help of the Provincial and Central Governments towards the solution of the problem to act as a liaison organisation with the Governments and the local and outside organisations in connection with the work of the Committee; and to collect funds and administer relief therefrom.

Mr. Patil regretted that even though there was abundance of "sympathy" among the general public, "somehow or other we are not getting into the spirit of the problem before us". He said that most people seemed to feel that they were only distantly connected with the refugee problem. The calamity that had overtaken the country and which had overshadowed all other calamities belonged to the whole country and not merely to those who were directly affected by it, Mr. Patil observed. Thus it was the duty of everyone to lend his utmost help to the refugees. Mr. Patil appealed to the people not to look upon the refugees as a nuisance but to try their utmost to give them all possible comforts.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, supporting the resolution, suggested that, to deal with the problem effectively, there should be a committee for the whole of the province. He pointed out that it would not be possible for Bombay City to shoulder the entire responsibility. A part of the refugees would have to be sent to rural areas.

Mr. Joshi stressed the importance of enlisting the co-operation of the common man in the task. He suggested that a public meeting should be organised for the purpose.

Mr. Chottrani Gidwani, President of the Sind Congress Committee was present at today's meeting.

## *PROTECT MINORITIES IN SIND*

KARACHI, Oct. 9. (API): "In the name of Pakistan and of the Muslims of India, I most earnestly appeal to my Muslim brethren to protect the minorities in this Province, not only because any other course might have very unfortunate repercussions in places where they are in a minority, but also because this is in accordance with the teaching of Islam itself," said Mr Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Governor of Sind, replying to the civic address presented to him this evening.

The exodus of Hindus from Sind, the Governor said, was an unfortunate development. He had been opposed to the migration of minorities from the very start whether the minorities were in Hindustan or in Pakistan. Migration, he said, was to the mutual disadvantage of both the majority and minority communities.

Deploring the incidents of assaults and stabbings which had taken place in this city, the Sind Governor said: "But these alone cannot account for the migration of thousands of people. The real reason is lack of confidence and distrust which the minority community entertains towards the majority community.

"I can assure members of the minority community that we mean to stand by our assurances to them. As city fathers the responsibility lies on you more than on any one else to restore confidence among the citizens of Karachi and to help the authorities in restoring respect for law."

**REPLY TO DEMAND FOR SUBVENTION**

Dealing with the Corporation demand for subvention from the Government and introduction of new taxes in Karachi, Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah said: "A new constitution was being framed by the Constituent Assembly The Constituent Assembly for Pakistan would, among other matters, consider the allocation of revenues between the Central Government, the Provincial Government and the local bodies. It was for their representatives vigorously to urge their case before the Constituent Assembly and he felt sure that that body would give due weight to their claims.

## *DEVELOP SPIRIT OF TOLERANCE*

### Governor Appeals For Loyalty To Country

SHOLAPUR, Oct. 9.

After thanking for the addresses presented to him on behalf of the Sholapur Municipality and of the Sholapur District Local Board, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay said in the course of his speech: It is essential that everyone should realize that, above all at a critical time like the present, when India is stepping forward to a new and independent existence, private or sectional interests cannot be promoted at the expense of those of the community. No one truly prospers in an unprosperous state. Many hearts have been saddened by the strife between the communities that has disfigured certain parts of this country. Unless all agree to work together in a spirit of loyalty to their country and toleration to their neighbours the future which should be bright and glorious will be a sad one, but let us have faith in the future and translate faith into works. If that is done free India will march forward to the great future that awaits her.

**AT BIJAPUR**

Replying to the address from the Bijapur Municipality at Bijapur, the Governor said: Since August 15th of this year India has become a completely free Dominion in the British Commonwealth—free to take whatever decisions seem to be to the advantage of her people. Whether she elects to remain within the Commonwealth will be a question that will have to be decided in the future. I personally believe that it will be to the advantage of the whole world if she decides to do so but it is a question that will be freely decided by the chosen leaders of her people and by no one else. Meanwhile under these changed circumstances it will be only proper that the head of this Province should be an Indian. I have greatly appreciated the gesture of the Government of India in inviting me to remain after 15th August and I am here now by free invitation and acceptance but at the end of this year I shall retire and make way for the first permanent Indian Governor of this Province.

## ENCASHMENT OF BURMA NOTES

BOMBAY, Oct. 9 (A.P.I.) A Press Note issued by the Reserve Bank of India says that for the convenience of poor repatriates arriving from Burma arrangements have been made up to the 31st March, 1948, for the encashment of Burma, Burma Military Administration and Burma Currency Board notes at the Reserve Bank offices at Calcutta (issue Department) Bombay, Madras and Karachi and also at the branches of the Imperial Bank of India at Chittagong, Cochin, Tuticorin Negapatam and Vizagapatam. Encashments are allowed up to Rs. 100 in the case of each adult tenderer and Rs. 50 in the case of a minor under twelve. A commission of As. 4 per cent subject to a minimum of As. 4 is charged on encashments.

Cases have been brought to the notice of the authorities where the overprinting on the Burma Military Administration and Burma Currency Board notes has been removed either by obliteration or by tearing out a portion of the note in an attempt to make them look like India notes and pass them as such. No value is paid in such obliterated or torn out notes either by the Burma Currency Board or the Reserve Bank of India.

As you know there already have been two acting Indian Governors. So I gladly respond to your greeting to me today given in my new capacity as a fully constitutional Governor.

In the paths of India as a free Dominion there are difficulties in the way—economic, social and communal. Some of these problems only involve questions or organization and however difficult they may be any Government that sincerely works for their solution can find the answer. The more intractable problems are those that arise when one section of the people find or believe that they find that their interests are threatened by another section. These can only be solved by a compromise between the sections involved and a degree of tolerance.

The strife between communities that has disfigured parts of this country in the last few months—though Bijapur has been so happily free from it—can only be solved by all communities realizing that their real interest lies in the welfare of the country they live in and that they must work together loyally for it—burying the past with its old grudges and grievances and thinking of the future.

## 'GANDHI IS INDIA' AND 'INDIA IS GANDHI'

### Holmes' Tributes To Mahatma At B.P.C.C. Reception

"To us Americans, Gandhi is India and India is Gandhi" said Dr. J. H. Holmes, speaking at a reception held in his honour by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on Thursday evening at the Congress House.

Offering birthday greetings to Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Holmes said that Gandhiji was a prominent figure in the pantheon of about a dozen transcendant spiritual leaders the world has had in the course of ages. He advised Indians to follow his great and humanitarian leadership so that peace could be restored in every nook and corner of the country.

**SAME FEATURES**

Dr. Holmes also referred to the independence movement of India, drawing a parallel between it and the American struggle for freedom. Just as the freedom movement in America had three stages, namely of winning liberty, the manner of retaining it and the avoidance of disruption in the country, the Indian counterpart had the same features.

Mr. S. K. Patil, B.P.C.C. President, welcoming Dr. Holmes described him as the greatest foreigner, who had popularised Gandhian cult outside India.

### Holmes' Solution For India's Ills

BOMBAY, October 9 (UPI): "In America years ago when we were struggling to work out the problems of a free people, we evolved a slogan which became an ideal for our nation. It was 'Liberty and Union; now and for ever; one and inseparable' I would commend this to the people of India at this critical hour of their destiny", said Rev. Dr. J. H. Holmes to the representative of the United Press of India in reply to a question as to what should be the solution of the present ills of India.

Dr. Holmes added: I commend the teachings of Mr. Gandhi. Nothing else will serve. By this I mean tolerance, goodwill and love for each other and service of a common goal. Boundaries should not be allowed to alienate peoples. Religious differences must not be allowed to spread confusion and hatred. We are all children of God and should live as members of one great family."

**S. AFRICA AND COLOURED PEOPLE**

About the South African Government's attitude towards the coloured peoples Dr. Holmes said: "The South African Government's attitude towards the coloured peoples is outrageous and is a violation of every principle of humanity and justice. Its defiance of the U.N.O. mandate on the South African-Indian dispute is a blow at peace and everything the U. N. O. is supposed to stand for."

**HIS MISSION**

Asked about the principal theme he wants to explain during his lecture tour in India, Dr. Holmes said: "My principal task in lecturing in India would be to interpret America to the Indian people on the one hand and on the other to learn what I can of India and her culture so that I may interpret it to the American people on my return. I want to show to the Indian people that America, for all her faults and failings, is a great democracy and has established certain standards of economic and social life which the rest of the world should know. We are a great people just as the Indians are. We should know more about each other and find a way to friendship and mutual understanding."

## INDIAN ARMY'S PRIMARY DUTY

### Every Soldier Must Support Existing Govt. Says, Maj. Gen. Bateman

BOMBAY, Thursday.

An appeal to the press to co-operate with the Army authorities at this critical time in the history of the country was made by Bombay's new Area Commander, Major-General D. R. Bateman, at a reception to press representatives at "Mongini" this evening.

Major-General Bateman said that it was very unfortunate that constitutional changes and the political split in the country had affected the morale of the Indian Army. To fulfil its primary duties of supporting the existing Government in maintaining law and order, and defending the country against aggression, an army must be free from political influences, he asserted. The Indian Army had lived up to these standards so far and he hoped that it would continue to do so. The army had also sometimes to aid the civil power in unpleasant tasks but it was not often realised by the public that every soldier was a citizen first and then a soldier, and as such it was his duty to aid the civilian power. "The Press is the valuable link between the Army and the people, and I would only ask you to co-operate with us in informing the public truly and faithfully about the Army and its activities and to check up with responsible people before reporting any incidents which are detrimental to the Army's reputation, he concluded.

Brigadier D. S. Brar, Commander of the Bombay Sub-Area, who is the first Indian to hold the post, said that it would be the task of the Indian Officers who were being given more responsibilities every day, to maintain the high standards initiated in the Indian Army by British officers.

Mr. Joachim Alva and Mr. Tripathi replied on behalf of the journalists and assured the co-operation of the press.

**CENTRAL TOBACCO COMMITTEE**

BOMBAY, Oct. 9 (API): The fifth meeting of the Indian Central Tobacco Committee and of its Sub-Committees will be held at Bombay from October 27 to 30. A special meeting of the Committee will also be held on the occasion to consider changes in the Committee's constitution arising out of the partition of India.

## TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

KARACHI, Oct. 7, (A.P.I.): "I most categorically assure you that Pakistan is a secular democratic and not a theocratic State and each one of you as a citizen has the same rights and privileges as the head of the State Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah himself. But I must also express that no State could tolerate divided loyalties on the part of her citizens. Equal privileges of citizenship necessarily imply equal obligations" said the Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam Mohammad, Minister of Finance, Pakistan Government, in the course of his reply to a deputation of Karachi businessmen who waited on him on Tuesday evening.

* * *

"So far as I know", said Sir Maharaj Singh in the Trusteeship Committee: "no representative body of non-Europeans living inside the South African Union, not a single independent African State and not a representative association of educated Africans in any part of the world, has supported the proposal of the Union Government (re S.-W. Africa)".

Being a mere coloured Asiatic with no civilisation and no democratic education, Sir Maharaj Singh simply doesn't understand that the White Government of the S. A. Union, seconded and supported by the British Government, alone and fully represents every non-European representative body in the Union, every independent African State and every educated African in every part of the World.

* * *

Thirty-five of the 48 State Governors in the United States have sent a message to President Truman urging him to support the partition of Palestine.

—Reuter.

The meaning of the message: "For heaven's sake keep them out of here".

* * *

The U.P.A. reported from Lake Success: "The Soviet bloc after three weeks of silence today rejected the Arab demands for political control of Palestine and indicated it will support partition".

No Sir. The Soviet bloc's support, to date at any rate, remains partitioned in the proportion of 2 (Poland and Czecho-Slovakia) for Zionists and one (Yugo-Slavia) for Arabs.

The Comrade-delegate from Poland, J. Winiewicz, endorsing the majority recommendation charged that Palestine was a "powder barrel" largely because of Britain's policy of "divide et impera".

Therefore, Comrade Winiewicz would divide Palestine to get rid of the British, who are already quitting? Curious? Not at all, if you knew your Comrade Winiewicz and Poland.

* * *

The Polish Comrade easerly plead ed that "the admission of a quarter of a million Jews into Palestine will in no way affect decisively the relationship between Jews and Arabs so far as numerical strength is concerned".

Is that the number of Polish Jews Communist-democratic Poland has to rid itself of?

Or, perhaps, the figure includes remnants in some other "allied" countries too?

* * *

The Czecho-Slovak delegate, M. Masaryk, who was the soul of pleading courtesy, movingly urged: "The great Arab people have taken a seemingly uncompromising stand. I appeal to them and to both sides to work out a solution".

And solve the problem of Czecho-Slovakia and Europe. After all, what are the "great" Arab people for if not generously to give away their country so that M. Masaryk's country and continent be purified of Jews?

## TATA POWER COMPANY

### Sir Chunilal Mehta Against Nationalisation

BOMBAY, Thursday.

"No one can dispute the urgent need for the larger expansion of India's electric power capacity, or object to Government developing multi-purpose projects of their own which will add to the wealth and productivity of the country. The nationalisation of existing undertakings however, would not add a single kilowatt to the energy of the country's generating capacity, but merely create State monopoly of the industry", observed Sir Chunilal V. Mehta presiding at the annual general meeting of the Tata Power Co., Ltd. in the absence of the Chairman, Mr. J. R. D. Tata.

**TRY OTHER MEANS**

"Nationalisation," continued Sir Chunilal, "would neither be in the interests of the large body of consumers, nor of the thousands of workers engaged in the industry while the need for co-ordinating national power policies, and of protecting the interests of the consumers could be achieved by other means."

**LOWEST CHARGES**

Sir Chunilal added that it was necessary to emphasise in this connection that in the companies that comprise the Tata Hydro-Electric system the standard of service rendered to consumers from the viewpoint of efficiency and reliability was unexcelled and the rates charged for the power supplied were the lowest in India and compared favourably with those charged in the other important industrial centres of the world for equivalent service.

### Revelations About Marasmus Syndrome

NEW DELHI, Oct. 8 (API.) Valuable and extensive research on the incidence of Marasmus Syndrome in the Indian soldier reveals interesting details, which have just been published in a report by the Army Medical Research Organisation (India).

Marasmus [illegible] wasting of the body and is used in a broad sense for malnutrition arising in Indian Army units on active service.

## HARDER TASK AHEAD

### C. R. On Change Of Outlook After Achieving Independence

CALCUTTA, October 9 (API):—"India's achievement of independence is complete. Having achieved it, our responsibility is tremendous," said the Governor of West Bengal, Sri C. Rajagopalachari, addressing the Law College Students' Union at the Senate House yesterday.

The Governor said that it would not only be injustice, but folly to imagine that we had not achieved independence. With its achievement, there was a great deal to be done in every sphere of life.

The Governor stressed that orderly administration was the thing that was wanted in Independent India. They had an administration, and it had democracy as its basis. Disciplined administration must be their watchword. Man must learn to control himself, his family, his neighbour and control other citizens and contribute to the orderly administration of the village, the Municipality and the country.

NEED OF NEW OUTLOOK

In conclusion, the Governor said: "We are now at a turning point. We are born in the tradition of sacrifice and conflict. But that conflict is over and a different kind of work is before us. And while I can admire conflict, sacrifice and similar other things, still it is a different mental outlook, a different kind of attitude towards our problems that is necessary."

## U. S. BUYS SOVIET GOLD

WASHINGTON, October 9. (Reuter): United States Treasury records today disclosed that Russia had sold to the United States 5,662,636 dollars worth of gold by mid-September this year.

The report also disclosed that United States gold holdings were now over 22,762,000,000, close to the record United States gold holdings of 22,799,000,000 in October 1941.

## *CONGRESS NOT FOR THEOCRATIC STATE*

### Shankerrao Deo On Need To Establish Rule Of Law

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Congress stood for democracy and it would endeavour to establish people's raj in India irrespective of caste or creed, declared Mr. Shankerrao Deo, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, speaking at a meeting to-night at the Kalyan Moti Chawl, Kandawadi under the joint auspices of the B.P.C.C. and the Girgaum District Congress Committee. Mr. G. B. Mahashabde presided.

Mr. Shankarrao said that the concept of theocratic State was outdated and reactionary. "We should not establish a Hindu Raj in India because in the Pakistan they were talking of creating an Islamic State" The Congress had stood for freedom and equality, he averred. Like a cool headed captain of a ship the Congress would steer steadfastly its vessel for the chosen destination undisturbed by the stormy weather," emphasised the Congress Secretary. Many people were frigthing us that the Congress would not get votes in the forthcoming elections. "We cannot give up our principles and pledges to people to get votes and win elections."

The prime task before India was to establish the rule of law otherwise, he warned that the freedom they had earned after 25 years of struggle and labour would be destroyed and dissipated. Law could not be enforced with the help of police and military but by the respect of law in the minds of citizens.

CUT IN PAPER SUPPLIES TO FOOTBALL POOLS

LONDON, Oct. 9 (Reuter). A further cut in paper supplies for football pools was announced today after a further meeting of representatives of the Football Pool Promoters Association and Mr. W. J. Belcher, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, on the role of pools in the crisis.


# *Shaw's Idol!*

"There is no reason to doubt that Barry Sullivan was among the greatest of the line of British Shakespearean actors" says G. B. S. reminiscing about his boyhood idol, in the next "Bombay Chronicle Weekly".

*Bharati Memorial*
South India honours the memory of the Bard of Freedom, whose songs inspired and activised the common man.

*Make-do Exhibition*
Pictorial view of how Berliners start on the long, long road of reconstruction—or rather reconditioning!

*Wanted Code of Flag*
How to respect your Flag—some Do's and Dont's. Don't miss this Tricolour Code.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE
**Weekly**
***Sunday October 12***


# Whitley Councils For Govt. Servants

### Terms Of Recognition To Staff Federation Denies Right Of Employees To Strike

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Government of Bombay has accorded recognition to the Bombay Government Staff Federation, Bombay, on the conditions mentioned below:

The Government will not object to outsiders being appointed as office bearers of the Federation.

The Federation will not have the right to strike.

The Government will establish Joint Councils and Committees similar to the Whitley Councils in the various offices and departments of the Province, as soon as arrangements can be made. These Councils and Committees will only deal with the general questions affecting the conditions of service and will not deal with individual cases. In the event of an agreement not being reached between the officials side and the staff side, the point at issue will be referred to arbitration.

Although individual cases cannot be dealt with by the Joint Councils and Committees, individual cases of alleged victimization of the Government servants working as officals of the Federation will be referred to the Bombay Public Service Commission for decision.

The Government will not object to the Federation issuing statements to the Press, provided these statements are discussed with the Director of Publicity before release and in any case in which the Director considers the statement unsuitable for the press, it will not be published without the Government's consent.

## BOMBAY'S SOCCER SEASON ENDS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

| | |
|---|---|
| **BOMBAY XI** | 2 |
| **REST XI** | 0 |

Bombay's soccer season came to an end at the Cooperage this evening when the last of the season's matches was played between two side picked from Bombay's leading soccer combinations. This match like the one on Tuesday evening was for affording practise to the players who represent Bombay at the Inter-Provincial matches to be held at Calcutta.

The match was devoid of interest and revealed nothing. The two goals of the evening was scored by Parab and Brown, who played for the Bombay side in the second half. For the second match in succession Tully showed that at outside-left he was a misfit.

The following are the teams as they lined up at the kick off:

BOMBAY XI—Sanjiva; Manuel and Rathnam; Middlecoat, Krishnan and Govind; Bhimrao, Parab, Adams, Thomas and Tully.

REST XI—Thingalaya; Woodcock and Papen; Sampeys, Hall and Varde; Gardner, Payne, Menezes, Brown and Peter

REFEREE—Jayaranjan.

## *BROWN AND HALL TO ACCOMPANY BOMBAY SIDE*

The Selection Committee has selected Brown and Hall, both of Rangers to accompany the Bombay Provincial Football side which will leave for Calcutta to participate in the Inter-Provincial Football Championship for the Santosh Trophy.

## *Indian Cricketers In Singapore*

### *Team In Good Spirits, Says Duleepsinhji*

**SINGAPORE, October 9. (Reuter). Indian test cricketers arrived here from Penang by air this morning and after breakfast took off for Sourabaya.**

Prince Duleepsinhji, Reuter's special correspondent accompanying the Indian cricket team to Australia, cabled today: The flight has begun smoothly and the team is in good spirits What with the novelty of having the plane to ourselves and the thrill and excitement of starting on the great adventure there is a holiday spirit on board.

Members of the team have helped Frank our cherry Australian Ground engineer, serve lunch, tea and drinks.

Hazare, Sen, Sohoni and Nayudu experienced air sickness on the first day of the flight to Penang but are feeling better this morning.

The team received a fine welcome at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore.

**FOUR PLAYERS LEAVING BY AIR**

NEW DELHI, October 9. (A.P.I.): C. T. Sarwate who was recently selected to one of the vacancies in the Indian cricket team for Australia is flying to Sidney on October 18, to be in time for the fixture that is scheduled to begin in Adelaide on October 24. Other three players Ranbirsinghji, Rai Singh and C. R. Rangachari are leaving Calcutta by air on October 23.

Lord Mountbatten, the Governor-General of India, in a message to Mr A. S. De Mello, President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India says: "I send my best wishes to all members of the Indian cricket team for a happy and successful tour in Australia, which I am sure, will help to cement the good feelings between the two dominions."

LOHIA'S FIVE-YEAR PLAN!

NEW DELHI, Oct. 8 (API): "India's chief business in the next five years shall be policing and maintaining order. Resettling our refugees from Pakistan is the biggest single item of this policing", thus observed Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, the Socialist leader in an interview today.

Uprooted and unsettled, refugees could be a hindrance to any nation-building activity and could damage the country and the Congress or the Socialist party with their wrath, he warned.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 8 (U.P.I.): Dr. Sasadhar Sinha, Joint Editor, "Hindustan Standard" of Calcutta, has been appointed as the Director of the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India.

## MINIMISING HARDSHIPS OF TENANTS

(Continued from Page 1)

according to the Lunar Calendar and thereby got one month's rent more in every three years.

Commenting on the detailed provisions relating to the recovery of premises by landlords, Mr. Desai said that in the existing legislation the conditions under which a landlord could recover his premises were not well defined. The provisions in the present Bill were designed to minimise the hardships of tenants and to give them the greatest possible measure of protection.

**NO RECOVERY OF PREMISES WITHOUT CERTIFICATE**

Referring to the provision which enables the landlord to recover possession of premises if required for the 'bona fide' use of the landlord or his son or daughter of 21 years of age or by his father or mother, he said that this provision was subject to another clause in the Bill which stipulated that no certificate for the recovery of premises by landlords shall be given by the Controller if he is satisfied that having regard to all the circumstances of the case including the question whether reasonable accommodation is available for the landlord or the tenant, greater hardship would be caused by granting the certificate than by refusing to grant it.

**DANGE CALLS IT "WOBBLY CONTROL"**

Mr. S. A. Dange in his speech referred to the statement of objects and reasons which said that this Bill was being brought forward because conditions had been aggravated. In that case the control should have been stricter than in the existing legislation. But what this Bill provided was "wobbly control."

Besides, some attempt should have been made to show who were the guilty parties—the parties really responsible for a high death rate, infant mortality and a brood of other evils. The guilty party was monopoly capitalism which provided bad housing and charged extortionate rents.

Mr. Dange quoted extensively from a memorandum submitted to the Rent Inquiry Committee by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour and Mr. Khandubhai Desai as also from the report of the Committee itself which was signed by three of the sitting members of the House to show that even before the War monopoly capitalism and free enterprise had failed to supply the needs of the people.

**FREE GIFT OF 6 P.C. TO THESE LANDLORDS**

And now the new Swaraj Government was making a free gift of six per cent to these same landlords. Charging that this step would amount to abetting mass murder he pointed out that a case had been made out by Congressmen in 1939 for a reduction of 30 per cent rent in Ahmedabad and 20 per cent in Bombay. Since then, however, the tenants had continued to pay the same rent. What was unjustly paid under a bad Government should be returned under a good Government. He insisted that the first principle of any Rent Control Act should be the reduction of rent.

As far as paying the landlords for so-called repairs and structural changes were concerned, Mr. Dange pointed out that during the last seven years not one landlord had done so much as whitewash his premises Yet the Bombay Municipality in calculating the rateable value allowed a rebate of ten per cent for repairs. On this basis he calculated that Bombay landlords had accumulated twelve crores of rupees. At the same time he pointed out that there was no compulsion on the landlord to make the repairs. That should have been made obligatory.

**NO EVICTION WITHOUT ACCOMMODATION**

Referring to the provision regarding the recovery of possession by the landlord, Mr. Dange enunciated the principle that so long as accommodation is not available to a man he should not be evicted. When 20 persons were sleeping in one room in Bombay, no landlord should say that his son must get a house because he had come of age. When a lakh of people were sleeping on the footpaths, a landlord could not be allowed to revive relatives from their tombs and claim tenements for them. The tenants were not soulless bodies. If anybody was soulless it was the landlord. As long as alternative equivalent accommodation was not forthcoming no tenant could be thrown on the street for any reason whatsoever.

Mr. Dange vehemently denounced the provision which enabled the landlord to recover possession on the ground that the premises were let to the tenant for use as residence by reason of his being in service or employment of the landlord and that the tenant had ceased to be in such service. He denounced this provision as a denial of the right of workers, a vestige of 19th century capitalism, a revival of serfdom.

**BETTER LEAVE IT TO TENANTS**

In conclusion he also doubted if the working of such of the provision as may be beneficial could be left to be administered by a bureaucratic machinery. If the Treasury benches had faith in Panchayat Raj as they professed, the administration of these provisions should be left in the hands of tenants committees who should be given Statutory powers to collect rents, keep tenements in good condition and pay stipulated profits to landlords.

**PLEA FOR FREE ENTERPRISE**

In contrast to Mr. Dange's speech, Mr. Chandulal Parikh made a plea for the entire removal of control and an era of absolute free enterprise. He had not concluded when the House rose for the day.

## FLIGHT OF REFUGEES IN BENGAL TOO

### Mahatma Asks People To Stick To Their Homes And Look To God For Protection

NEW DELHI, Oct. 9, (A.P.I.): Following is the "authorised version" of Mahatma Gandhi's post prayer speech this evening.

Mahatma Gandhi reported that he had received at least thirty blankets during the day. He appealed to the donors to hurry up with their donation as the winter in Delhi became pretty severe from about the middle of October. Donations lost in value when they were not made in time.

He was grate ful to the people for giving him a patient hearing. But that was not enough. His advice, if it was worth listening to, should be acted upon.

Evacuation was a difficult process. Many must die on the way. After coming across to the Union their condition in the refugee camps was none too enviable. There was the camp at Kurukshetra were thousands lay under the sky. Medical facilities were inadequate nutrition poor. It would be wrong to blame the Government. What advice was he to give to the people? Some friends from Western Pakistan had seen him during the day. They had narrated to him their tale of woe and pleaded for speedy evacuation of those left behind. He was not the Government. But with all the will in the world no Government would be able to do all that it wanted to do in such extraordinary circumstances.

News came from Eastern Bengal that people had started fleeing from there too. He did not know the reason. His co-workers, including Satish Babu and others of Khadi Pratisthan, Pyarelalji, Kanu Gandhi, Amtul Salaam Behn, Sardar Jiwan Singhji were still there. He himself had toured through Noakhali and tried to impress upon the people to shed all fear. It made him think of the duty of the people and that of the Government. Those fleeing from one Dominion might imagine that the conditions on the other side would be much better. But they were mistaken. With all the will in the world the authorities won't be able to cope with so many refugees. They could not reproduce original conditions.

The only advice that he could give to the people was to stick to their places and look to none but God for their protection. They would die courageously if they must in their own homes. Naturally it would be the duty of the other Government to ask for the safety of the minorities. It was the duty of both the Governments to act correctly and in co-operation. If that desirable thing did not happen, the logical result would be war. He was the last person to advocate it. But he knew that the Governments which possessed arms and armies could not act in any other way. Any such procedure would mean annihilation. Death in the process of exchange of population did no good to anyone. Exchange raised tremendous problems of relief and rehabilitation.

## *MAHARAJ SINGH'S PLEA BEFORE UNO COMMITTEE*

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 9, (Reuter): Speaking in the United Nations Trusteeship Committee debate on South West Africa today, India's Sir Maharaj Singh declared: "South Africa is built and will be built for some years, if fear, on the colour bar and all the humilitation it entails."

The question before the Committee Sir Maharaj Singh said, was a simple one. "Do we or do we not approve of the action of South Africa in twice neglecting to follow a recommendation of the General Assembly? If we approve that action let us say so openly; If not, let us state it."

Sir Maharaj Singh said he would only ask the Union Government to bring about—the quicker the better—a spirit of tolerance "which necessarily excluded race and colour prejudices" in their country.

**SOVIET PROPOSAL ON INDONESIA OPPOSED**

LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, October 9 (Reuter): The United States and Belgium to-day joined in opposing, in the Security Council, a Soviet proposal to force Indonesian Republicans and Dutch troops to return to their pre-hostility positions.

**VIETNAM REQUEST TO INDIAN DELEGATION TO U.N.O.**

LAKE SUCCESS, (New York), Oct. 9, (Reuter): Indian Delegation to the United Nations has received an unofficial request from the Vietnam representatives here urging that their cas. against France be brought before the United Nations Security Council.

**SWEDEN SUPPORTS PARTITION OF PALESTINE**

LAKE SUCCESS, October 9 (Reuter): Sweden supported the United Nations Special Committee's majority proposal for the Partition of Palestine when the U. N. Palestine Committee resumed its debate here to-day.

Mr. Richard Sandler said Sweden was prepared to support the "broad lines" of partition, and hoped that the future would give both Arabs and Jews as opportunity for closer, more fruitful, economic co-operation.

# Delhi Pre-Censorship Order On 8 Papers

### SECURITY DEMANDED FROM "DAWN": IMPROVEMENT IN EAST PUNJAB

The District Magistrate of Delhi has imposed a pre-censorship on eight newspapers published in Delhi and has demanded securities from them, including the English newspaper "The Dawn."

The order says: "A pre-censorship orders under Section 4 (B) of the Press (Special Powers) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1947, have been issued by the District Magistrate, Delhi, to the Editors, Printers and Publishers of undermentioned newspapers requiring them to submit for scrutiny before publication all matter including news, comments, editorials, letters, articles, photographs and cartoons relating to any communal disturbances in any part of India to the P.A. to Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, or the Pre-Censorship Officer or the Superintendent, Press Branch at their office No. 10—Ludlow Castle Road, Delhi between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. every day for a period of three months:—

(1) English daily "Dawn", (2) English weekly "Hindu Outlook", (3) Urdu daily "Jung", (4) Urdu daily "Wahdat", (5) Urdu bi-weekly "Alaman", (6) Urdu daily "Naya Daur", (7) Urdu daily "A]", (8) Urdu daily "Baljit."

Moreover, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, has demanded a security of Rs. 3,000 from the publisher of the English daily "Dawn", Rs. 1,000 from the publisher of Urdu daily "Aj" and Rs. 500 each from the publishers of Urdu dailies "Jung", "Wahdat", "Jamhoor", "Baljit" and "Pantn" and Urdu bi-weekly "Alaman". He has also ordered the forfeiture of a security of Rs. 500 already deposited by the publisher of Urdu daily "Naya Daur."

**INDIAN TROOP MOVEMENTS**

NEW DELHI, Oct. 9, (A.P.I.): More Indian troops have been moved to the Lyallpur-Sheikhupuru Area in order to protect refugee camps and foot columns on their way to India past Balloki headworks. Meanwhile refugees continue to move across Balloki Headworks. One column is already an its way to India via the village of Khen Karn and two columns are moving between Balloki and Kusur. A column crossed into India on the evening of October 8. Foot columns are moving steadily forward from west to east, between Balloki and Kasur.

Refugee trains services are gradually being speeded up. Two refugee trains arrived safely at Amritsar from Lahore on October 8. The day before a refugee train carrying 2,500 arrived at Amritsar from Kanewal.

**IMPROVEMENT IN E. PUNJAB**

The situation in East Punjab continues to improve, A delayed report states that on October 4 a foot convoy was attacked near Kurani and Morinda in Ambala District. The Escorting troops opened fire and beat off the attack. Inflicting casualties. It is feared that the refugees also suffered casualties.

**DELHI QUIET**

NEW DELHI, Oct. 9 (API): The city continued to be quiet. Some refugees tried to take unlawful possession of a girls' high school in Daryagunj.

A Magistrate and some police arrived and persuaded the offenders to go away and locked up the premises.

**BAN ON FIRE ARMS**

A Press Note says: The District Magistrate, Delhi, has under Section 13 of the Punjab Public Safety Act, 1947 prohibited all persons from carrying any firearms, dangs, lathis, axes, belchas, or other weapons capable of being used as a weapon of offence, in public streets or in any public place, within the urban area of Delhi province for a period of one month with effect from 10th October 1947.

**CURFEW IN AGRA**

AGRA, Oct. 8 (API): An idol was found in a mosque near the Jumna banks today. Apprehending trouble curfew has been imposed in the area till Thursday morning. A collective fine of Rs. 4,000 has been imposed on Hindus residing in the mosque area.

One person it is reported was stabbed and thrown out of a train near Achhnera station.

The water level in the Jumna has further subsided and water has completely receded from Strand Road.

KARACHI, Oct. 9 (UPI): An assurance that the Sind Government were alive to their responsibility to maintain law and order and protect lives and interests of the minorities of Sind was given by Mr. M. A. Kuhro, the Sind Premier, to a deputation of the Minority Committee today.

**KHER'S APPEAL**

BOMBAY, October, 9. (UPI): An urgent appeal for social workers and volunteers to look after the refugee camps in Bombay City has been made today by Mr. B G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, who visited these camps this afternoon immediately on his arrival here by air from Madras. The Premier was accompanied by the Chief Refugee Officer, Mr. P.K. Savant, who is also Parliamentary Secretary to the Health Minister of Bombay.

"As the President of the Congress said in his interview yesterday both the Congress and the Government are doing whatever is possible to tackle the refugee problem," said Mr. Kher in an interview after his visit to the camps late this evening.

# Junagadh's Search For Peaceful Solution

(Continued from Page 1)

the Nizam should be left free to have his own embassies in such of those countries he might choose to have. Lastly the Nizam considered that in the event of any conflict between the two Dominions, India and Pakistan he would be neutral. These are, it is believed some of the important points which will be discussed during the current negotiations.

The Government of India's approach to the whole question, it is pointed out, is fundamentally the same as in regard to other States. It is impossible, it is said here, to amend the Instrument of Accession and the best course would have been to refer the subject as to whether the State should join the Indian Dominion or not to the judgment and will of the people inhabiting the State and this could be achieved by a referendum.

**CONCESSION TO NIZAM**

However, the Government of India are prepared to consider the status of the Nizam as the ruler of the premier State. There was nothing, however, sacrosanct in calling a document as an "Instrument of Accession" or a Treaty. The Government of India would be quite prepared to enter into Treaty relations with the Nizam, provided the ruler acuedes the three subjects to the Dominion, namely, Communication, Defence and Foreign Affairs. Once such a Treaty was entered into, adjustments with regard to details were possible. For example, on the economic plane the Government of India would be quite prepared to render as much assistance as possible to the State Government to raise the standard of living of the masses. The Government of India could have no objection to the Hyderabad State having its Trade Commissioners abroad to further the economic interest of the Dominion, but necessarily these Commissioners should restrict their activities to trade and commerce and could not enter the field of diplomacy or political relations with a foreign Government. It is further learnt that the Government of India would be content, if only the Dominion Government could exercise legislative and administrative authority with regard to the three acceded subjects, but they would not be adverse to the Nizam's Government enacting independent legislation for the State in regard to these three subjects, subject to the condition that any such legislation would not deviate or be dissimilar to the one adopted by the Dominion Parliament.

These and other connected issues await a settlement in the course of the negotiation which have started in Delhi today

### Five Days For Decision

The London Correspondent of the United Press of America adds:—

His Exalted Highness has only five days in which to decide whether he is to continue his absolute rule as the Nizam of Hyderabad or whether his 18,000 square miles of territory with its 20,000,000 subjects are to become a part and parcel of the Union of India.

According to an official release of correspondence inter-changed between Viceroy Lord Mountbatten and the Nizam between August 8 and 14 this year, the Nizam was given until October 14 to decide whether he would accede to the Indian Union or remain an independent ruler on the pain of not being recognized by the British Commonwealth Government.

In his letter dated August 12, Mountbatten informed the Nizam, "I have secured the Government of India's assent to my continuing negotiations with your exalted Highness for another period of two months during which, I hope, we shall reconcile our views".

**NIZAM'S REPLY**

On August 14 the Nizam replied signifying his "readiness to co-operate with the Dominion of India in the three essential fields of External Affairs, Defence and Communications.. But I am not prepared to execute the instrument of accession".

The Nizam in his previous correspondence expressed willingness to contribute to the defence of the Indian sub-continent and pointed out that Hyderabad was as closely concerned with Pakistan as it was with India.

He charged Sir Walter Monckton, former Solicitor General to Winston Churchill's Coalition Government in 1945 and war-time Director of British propaganda in Cairo, to act as Hyderabad's constitutional adviser. Monckton has conducted a series of negotiations with the Government of India which so far have proved abortive.

**POINTER AND WARNING**

Nawab Mir Nawab Jung, Hyderabad's Agent General in London, told the United Press of America that his Government was closely following the developments in Junagadh state where the Indian Government had stationed troops along the frontier, following Junagadh's accession to Pakistan.

This action against Junagadh is interpreted as a warning to Hyderabad. The Agent General said it was anticipated that similar "shock tactics" would be used against Hyderabad in the event of the Nizam standing firm on his decision to remain independent. It is certain, however, the Nizam would "resist" any attempts of "coercion".

## *SAMALDAS GANDHI LEAVES FOR BOMBAY*

RAJKOT, Oct. 9 (API): Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, President of the Provisional Government, Junagadh, left for Bombay today and will stay there for two days.

## Off My Chest

O. P. Karaka:

What America read about August 15th is just trickling in. The first is the "TIME" issue of August 25th. In addition to the familiar headline "INDIA" we have "PAKISTAN" also. "Time" says:

Even such an agnostic as Jawaharlal Nehru, on the eve of becoming India's first Prime Minister, fell into the religious spirit. From Tanjore in South India came two emissaries of Sri Amblavana Desigar, head of a Sanyasi order of Hindu ascetics. Sri Amblavana thought that Nehru, as first Indian head of a really Indian Government ought, like ancient Hindu kings, to receive the symbol of power and authority from Hindu holy men.

With the emissaries came South India's most famous player of the "Nagasaram", a special kind of Indian flute. Like other Sanyasis, who abstain from hair-cutting and hair-combing, the two emissaries wore their long hair properly matted and wound round their heads. Their naked chests and foreheads were streaked with sacred ash, blessed by Sri Amblavana. In an ancient Ford, the evening of August 14, they began their slow, solemn progress to Nehru's house. Ahead walked the flutist, stopping every 100 yards or so to sit on the road and play his flute for about 15 minutes. Another escort bore a large silver platter. .....

* * *

"Delhi's thousands rejoiced. The town was gay with orange, white and green. Bullocks' horns and horses legs were painted in the new national colours, and silk merchants sold tricoloured saris.....All death sentences were commuted to life imprisonment. The Government closed all slaughterhouses, ordered that no animals be killed".

"The people made it their day".

* * *

About Pakistan, "Time" wrote:

Little enthusiasm: One wartime U.S. visitor was impressed by the prevalence of sexy books in Karachi. "In one dismal hotel", he recalled, "the hall porter was reading JURGEN. The night clerk was reading LADY CHATTERLEY'S LOVER and the manager was reading Elinor Glyn's THREE WEEKS. The food was bad, too, but I never found out what the chef had on his mind." A Karachi professor asked another U.S. visitor to send him FOR EVER AMBER, "because I have a beautiful young daughter".

"Time" finished on these lines:

"Karachans, however, did not welcome Pakistan with the wild enthusiasm that swept the new Dominion of India. After all, Pakistan was the creation of one clever man. Jinnah: the difference between a slick political trick and a mass movement was apparent in the contrast between Karachi and New Delhi".

## *ONLY HOPE OF WORLD SURVIVAL*

### *"Big Three" Should Control Atomic Energy*

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 9 (Reuter): Mr. Clement Davies, Leader of the Parliamentary Liberal Party, declared here last night that a "Big Three" conference on control of Atomic energy might prove the only hope of survival for a world engaged in a new armaments race.

Many nations were to-day counting up huge standing armies and figures for the world's armed forces were "horrifying", Mr. Davies declared. Nearly 19,000,000 men were under arms and 40 nations were spending £7,000,000,000 a year on armaments.

"Despite the disappearance of the armed forces of Germany, Italy and Japan, there are more men in the world to-day in uniform than in pre-war years. It is obvious that a race in armaments is actually proceeding," he added.

"Millions and perhaps millions of sterling and concealed funds are being spent on research and development of the Atomic bomb, bacteriological warfare, guided missiles, jet planes and other new weapons".

The United States was spending 34 per cent of its 1948 budget for military purposes, and though Russia's figures were secret it appeared they were spending over 40 per cent on armaments. Britain was spending 26 per cent, he said.

This terrible race, if allowed to develop, was bound to lead to economic disaster and probably war.

## R

JEGJIBAI RAMBARAK and VITHOBA SAKHARAM were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100/- or to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100/- or to suffer three weeks' rigorous imprisonment respectively for obtaining sugar without authorisation.

KAKA KHIMJI was convicted and sentenced to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment for obtaining sugar unlawfully

For failure to display a copy of the notification or marking the controlled price on the packet of Bicycle brand Playing Cards, BHUPENDRA NANABHAI and KANTILAL RANCHHODDAS were convicted. The former was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 210/- or to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment and the latter was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 110/- or in default to undergo two months' and one week's rigorous imprisonment.

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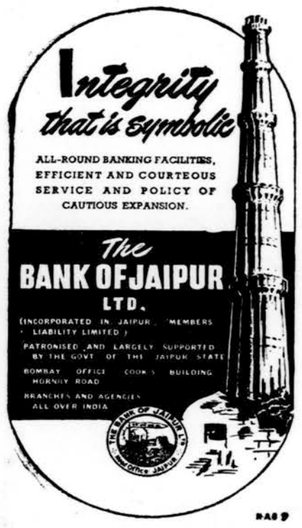
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## GOOD FARE THIS WEEK

# Gripping Paramount Murder Mystery—Artificial British Film—Powerful Warner Melodrama—Ray Milland In Jolly Comedy.

### Regal

**FEAR IN THE NIGHT (Paramount)**
**Players: De Forest Kelly, Paul Kelly, Ann Doran, Kay Scott.**
**Director: Maxwell Shane.**

Though an unpretentious effort, this film yet turns out to be a gripping murder mystery with a novel angle. The clever treatment creates and sustains suspense all through the footage. It is rather a pity that the film suffers from mediocre acting talent except that of newcomer De Forest Kelly.

At the start, we see a young bank clerk apparently waking up from a nightmare in which he has murdered a man in a mirrored room, after catching him and a woman in the act of rifling a safe. What is the dreamer's surprise when he actually finds a blood stain on his wrist and a key that has never been amongst his possessions before! It slowly begins to transpire that the murder was no nightmare but a grim fact. It also becomes clear to the young man's detective brother-in-law that the crime has been committed under the influence of a supernatural power exerted over the murderer by an evil and stronger mind.

The mystery is unravelled in the mirrored room where the young man is once again submitted to the old spell that had made actuality appear a nightmare, and is almost driven to his death in a tense finale. To reveal the surprising nature of the plot, would be to deprive it of the well-worked suspense on which its interest rests.

De Forest Kelly gives a splendid rendering of the role of the young murderer who is baffled by his own crime. Ann Doran, who supplies the love interest, seems to know little about acting, while veteran Paul Kelly as the detective and Kay Scott as his wife turn in poor performances. However, the story and its treatment redeem the low standard of histrionics.

**A spell-binder, strongly recommended.**

*

### Excelsior

**WHITE CRADLE INN (Peak—British Lion).**
**Players: Michael Rennie, Madeleine Carroll, Ian Hunter.**
**Director: Harold French.**

The picturesque setting of a Swiss village, with lovely shots of towering, misty peaks, compensates for the artificial plot of this photoplay. Old-timers Madeleine Carroll, Ian Hunter and Michael Rennie, all shows signs of age and with their perfect English enunciation, are most unconvincing as Swiss characters.

Magda has inherited White Cradle Inn from five generations of ancestors. Her husband Rudolph, a philanderer who openly has an affair

**Ian Hunter, Michael Rennie and Madeleine Carroll in "White Cradle Inn" (Excelsior).**

with one of the maids, is jealous of Magda's affection or an adolescent French refugee, whom he detests because the boy, suffering from nerves after his experiences with the Maquis appears a coward. Husband and wife wrangle over the boy's adoption to which Rudolph consents only when Magda signs away the Inn to him.

The story ends on a spectacular note when Rudolph takes the French boy on a mountaineering trip, making him defy his fear of heights, and eventually redeems his baseness by saving the lad's life at the expense of his own. The local doctor, already in love with Magda, takes Rudolph's place.

Michael Rennie brings vitality and skill to the unpleasant role of the licentious, sadistic Rudolph, Madeleine Carroll as the wife, and Ian Hunter as the doctor, play their parts with quiet charm.

The leisurely pace and the fine scenery produce a soothing effect till the climax of the mountaineering sequence which causes one to gasp.

**Homely entertainment.**

*

### Strand

**THE UNFAITHFUL (Warners)**
**Players: Zachary Scott, Ann Sheridan, Lew Ayers.**
**Director: Vincent Sherman.**

An intriguing situation, revolving round a murder, is made the basis of this story of war-time marital infidelity. The film does not in any way condone the wife's indiscretion, but it makes a sympathetic approach to the problem of the loneliness of women who had to stay behind while their men went away to fight.

Happy with her husband Bob, after the war, Chris Hunter's past returns in the shape of a sculptor lover who is found dead in her house. Accused of the crime, she finds her case becoming worse when the murdered man's widow produces a head for which she had posed for the sculptor. Bob buys the head to protect her, and their lawyer friend Larry saves her from the electric chair by establishing evidence that Chris had killed her former lover in self-defence.

Should the husband forgive his wife's indiscretion? In this case, Larry is able to persuade Bob to give Chris a second chance.

Deft handling makes the film a tense melodrama in which Ann Sheridan gives a sincere portrayal of the

**Ann Doran and De Forest Kelly in "Fear In The Night" (Regal).**

unfaithful wife, Zachary Scott plays the husband with skill and Lew Ayers gives a mature performance as the understanding lawyer friend.

**Compelling and purposeful.**

*

### Metro

**THE TROUBLE WITH WOMEN (Paramount)**
**Players: Ray Milland, Teresa Wright, Brian Donlevy, Rose Hobart.**

Made entirely as a light comedy, this film is full of bubble and froth that melt away in one's memory.

A Professor of Psychology advocates, in a book he has written, the complete domination of the female by the male of the human species. When a woman reporter misconstrues his statements, he sues her paper for libel. The smart editor persuades the girl to use her wiles on the Professor with a view to persuading him to

**Lew Ayers, Ann Sheridan and Zacha... Scott in Warner's "The Unfaithful" (Strand).**

drop the suit. How the book-worm is enmeshed in the woman's net, provides the audience some fun and the picture its title.

Ray Milland is very much himself despite the assumed gravity of a professor. Teresa Wright gives an adequately bouncing performance, while Brian Donlevy is amusing as the smart Alec editor who learns a thing or two from his victim, towards the end.

**Light Fare.**

*

**SUNDAY MORNING SHOWS**

STRAND—10-30 a.m.: "Conflict"—Humphrey Bogart, Alexis Smith.
RIVOLI—10-30 a.m.: "Doomed To Die"—Boris Karloff.
METRO—10 a.m.: "Music For Millions"—Margaret O'Brien.
REGAL—10 a.m.: "The Virginian"—Joel McCrea, Brian Donlevy.
CAPITOL—10- a.m.: "Alaska—Kent Taylor.

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# NO LIFE-BOATS PUT INTO ACTION WHEN "RAMDAS" SANK

## Master Of Ship Gives Evidence Before Inquiry Tribunal

**BOMBAY, Thursday.**

**When the "Ramdas" Inquiry was resumed this afternoon Capt. Shaikh Suleman Ibrahim admitted that no life-boats were put into action at the time of the disaster as there was hardly any time.**

Questioned whether he knew the L.A.C. Regulations, that is, rules governing the use of the life-saving apparatus aboard, the skipper replied that he did not know the exact L.A.C. Regulations but his impression was that there should be as many life-belts aboard as the capacity of the ship.

He gave the figures of the crew and other staff aboard during the fateful voyage as 45 crew, 18 victuallers and 9 Inspectors.

There was no loose water in the ballast tanks.

**DID HE USE THE CHART?**

He always used the chart.

Mr. Oscar Brown in Urdu: "I know that when you go to Panjim you use a chart but not while going to Rewas'.

Answer: "No, Sir, I did use one!"

He then defined the courses he had steered and roughly marked them on a chart.

On this voyage the maximum speed of the vessel was 12 knots. At South Karanjia Buoy he slowed down because of a storm and swell. When the ship started the weather was normal but when they reached Middle Prong it became squally.

**INSTRUCTIONS TO PASSENGERS**

When the ship was abeam of South Karanjia Buoy the Deck Sorang told him that water was being shipped on the starboard side of the main deck. He slowed down the ship and sent the Chief Officer and the Second Officer to take the Ticket Inspector and instruct passengers to remain seated where they were.

The ship at that time was rolling and pitching but there was no risk at that stage.

The Chief Officer had hardly reached the deck when the ship listed slightly on the port side.

**TRAGIC END**

He did not notice the impact of the first swell. With the second swell the ship assumed a list of 70 deg. to 80 deg.

**The third swell, the Capt. narrated in a voice full of emotion, came like a ball moving rapidly and as it struck the "Ramdas" she heeled over and capsized. That was the end of her.**

The Court at this stage of the evidence rose for the day.

Earlier, in the morning the Captain stated that the number of passengers on board during the fateful trip on July 17 was 650 according to the memo handed over to him by the senior ticket master ten minutes prior to the sailing of the ship.

However when he had returned to Bombay after the disaster he came to know that the number of tickets sold was 673½.

Nobody had informed him of these extra passengers though generally an additional slip of extra tickets sold is handed over to him besides the passenger memo.

He could not say if duplicates of the memo or the slip in question could be found in the office of the ship's company on shore. Those that were given to him had been lost with the ship.

**LIFE BOAT**

Earlier the Captain told the Court that when he was on the ship in 1938 the life-boats were of wooden structure, but after the vessel was de-requisitioned she had boats of steel.

During the eight months between de-requisitioning and his taking charge of the 'Ramdas' he had not seen her at all.

He did not see any material alterations to the structure of the vessel with the exception of these boats and an Officer's Messroom constructed by the Company on the upper deck.

Mr. Sohrab D. Vimadalal Counsel for the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co., owners of the 'Ramdas' informed the Court that the height of the ship's funnel had been increased by six feet in 1938 and the awnings which were originally of canvas were changed to masonite.

Describing the behaviour of the vessel in different weathers and courses the Captain stated that the 'Ramdas' plied on the Bombay-Panjim (Goa) route in fair weather and on the Bombay-Rewas and Bombay-Uran route during the monsoon. Her behaviour both these routes and seasons was better than that of any other ferry steamer.

Questioned regarding the ship's listing the skipper said that she would list only slightly if there was forceful wind and immediately regain her upright position.

She also listed about three to four degrees if passengers crowded on one side while disembarking. This, he added was natural to all ships.

Continuing he said that he had experienced very bad weather in Nov. 1946 and even in April 1947 when he navigated the Ramdas. In April when he was returning from Dhabol the storm signal was No. 4 at Bombay harbour and after disembarking the signal hoisted was No. 7. Even in this bad weather, he added, the 'Ramdas' had behaved admirably.

He disclosed that the Ramdas did ship water but this was only caused by the spray on the decks, but never did she list on account of this.

**AFTER DE-REQUISITIONING**

After de-requisitioning the 'Ramdas' first started plying on the Bombay-Panjim route in Nov. 1946 under his command and continued to do so upto May 1947.

From May to July 15th she was laid up for annual survey.

On 15th July she made her first trip to Rewas. He took her out on that day and on the 16th and he did not notice anything that was not normal in her behaviour and the weather was as could be expected at that part of the year.

It was the usual custom that about 5 to 10 minutes before starting on a voyage the number of passengers is furnished to him by means of a memo.

Neither the number of passengers—650—given in the memo handed over to him ten minutes before the Ship's sailing nor the number of tickets sold at the booking office—673½—at the port of embarkation necessarily provided an accurate estimate of the number of passengers on board.

The figure 673-1.2 did not represent 674 individuals because there might have been several children under three years who travelled free and also several children between 3 and 12 years who required only half tickets. In addition there might have been a number of ticketless travellers. Occasionally there used to be a check on board to test the accuracy of the memo handed over to him by the ticket collector but on the day of the disaster, it was not done.

# COTTON CLOTH TRADE ORDER TO BE AMENDED

## SALIENT FEATURES OF NEW PROVISIONS PROPOSED BY GOVT.

The Government of Bombay has decided to amend the Bombay Cotton Cloth Trade Regulation Order in the light of the experience gained from the working of the order for the last two years. The necessary amendments have been published in the Bombay Government Gazette. Salient features of these amendments are as follows:—

'C' CLASS DEALERS, i.e., dealers who sell to persons other than licence holders or to consumers from a shop.—The nomenclature 'C' class dealer will in future be restricted (i) to those who at present function as "rationed cloth distributors" within the meaning of the Bombay Cloth Rationing Order, 1945, in areas where that order is in force, and (ii) to those who function as 'CX' dealers elsewhere in the province. These 'C' class licensees will only deal in Indian mill-made cloth in retail.

All other dealers who at present hold 'C' class licences will be eligible for, and granted on application, 'F' class licences. They will be able to deal as stated above.

There is no change in the conditions of licences of those who at present function as 'A' class dealers, 'B' class dealers, 'D' class dealers and brokers.

'F' CLASS DEALERS:—The holders of these licences will be eligible in future to deal in cloth other than Indian mill-made cloth (i.e. hand-loom cloth, powerloom cloth, imported cloth, etc.) both in wholesale and retail.

Those genuine cotton cloth dealers who have not been found eligible for 'A', 'B', 'C' or 'D' class licences, including separated partners who separated so late from the parent firm that they failed to secure a licence under the Bombay Cotton Cloth Dealers Licensing Order, 1943, and were, therefore, unable to secure a licence under the Bombay Cotton Cloth Trade Regulation Order, 1945, or who separate hereafter, will be granted 'F' class licences on application. The only essential condition to the grant of this licence is that the applicant must have a shop.

Holders of 'C' class licences at present, who are not "rationed cloth distributors" in areas in which the Bombay Cloth Rationing Order, 1945, is in force or who function as 'CY' dealers elsewhere in the province, will be eligible for this licence and should apply for it if they so desire.

Hawkers have been discontinued already; but those of them who secure a fixed place where they can sell cloth other than Indian mill-made cloth will also be considered for the grant of 'F' class licence on application.

The Government has fixed November 9, 1947, as the date by which all applications for the grant of licences under these rules from the existing holders of licences under the Bombay Cotton Cloth Trade Regulation Order who want to change over from one class to another, and from others, should be submitted to the respective licensing authorities. This date will not be relaxed, but it will not apply in the case of separated partners who separate from the parent firm after that date.

Those who change from one class of licence to the other will have to dispose of their stocks saleable under the old licence, but not under the new licence within this period.

No particular form of application has been prescribed for purposes of these rules. Those who apply for fresh licence should do so on the application form appended to the Bombay Cotton Cloth Trade Regulation Order, 1945, which should be obtained from the office of the licensing authority concerned. Such application should be accompanied by a covering letter giving reference to the previous correspondence refusing the licence. In the case of an entirely fresh application, the covering letter should explain why no application was made earlier.

In the case of a proposal to change over from one licence to the other, the application should be made by letter in which the reason for the proposed change should be briefly stated.

## GIRL FATALLY KNOCKED DOWN

**BOMBAY Thursday.**

A girl aged 4 years was knocked down and killed by a taxi yesterday evening on the road in front of Chhaktewadi G V Nanoote the driver of the car who had been arrested by the police was released on bail to-day at the Girgaum Police Court.


EVOLUTION OF GLASS INDUSTRY : No. 5

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THE magnificent chandeliers embellishing the Courts of the Great Moguls testify to the remarkable development of the Indian glass industry even in the medieval age. The exquisite workmanship of cups, saucers, tumblers, coloured window panes, bangles etc., fabricated from glass in those glorious days has elicited the unqualified admiration of foreign travellers.

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# FURTHER DROP ON STOCK EXCHANGE ON GENERAL UNLOADING

## Cotton Market Rules Quiet With Restricted Business

### INCREASED SELLING PRESSURE ON SILVER WITH SMALL DEMAND

BOMBAY, Oct. 9.—The Bombay Stock Exchange again ruled quiet on increased selling pressure influenced by delay in the expected announcement of increase in textile prices. As pointed out before the recent sharp rise in Steel shares was overdone in the absence of any constructive development and recent buyers were found securing profits. Absence of outside as well as investment support indicate poor absorbing capacity and all speculative counters were marked down.

Tata Steel Defd. shares opened quiet at Rs. 1835 and declined at Rs. 1815. Ordinary shares opened a Rs. 370 and declined at Rs. 365 Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1120 and declined at Rs. 1092 while Kohinoors opened at Rs. 575 and eased off at Rs. 565.

There was persistent selling which resulted in a further decline and the market feeling turned bearish. Tata Steel Dfds. declined at Rs. 1785 and steadied at Rs. 1792. Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 362 while Bombay Dyeings weakened further at Rs. 1082. Kohinoors were done at Rs. 562. Swadeshi shares also after opening at Rs. 610 declined at Rs. 590. Bombay Burmas were quiet at Rs. 472|8 while Scindia shares closed at Rs. 33|14. The market closed easy.

Tomorrow is the fortnightly settlement day and some sections believe that Bulls will make attempts to raise prices with a view to secure Havalas at higher rates. This is only a problem but such manipulations will not succeed on the long run unless they are accompanied with favourable influences.

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing 1082/8 Kohinoor 562 Swadeshi 590 Nagpur 301 Simplex 232 New Great 374 Gokak 327 Indore 572/8 Century 975 Colaba 250 I. Bleaching 140 Swan 347 Finlay 302 Morarji 535 Edward 700 Meyer 231/3 Apollo 4 I U Ordinary 15/7 1 U Defd. 2/14 Madhusudan 275 Poddar 340 Khatau 337/8

STEEL SHARES

Tata Steel Ord. 361/8 Tata Steel Dfd. 1790 Second 153

CEMENT

Associated Merger 161

INDUSTRIES

Burma 471/4 Belapur 272 Shivrajpur 37/8 Scindia 33/9 Construction 189 Tata Chemical 14/2 Tata Oil 64 Indian Iron 34/12 Bengal Steel X. D. 27

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tram Ord. 125/4 Tata Hydro 183 Andhra 1615 Power 1780

MILLS (CASH)

Elphinstone 82 Phoenix 1305 Ind. Mfg. 4460 Kooria 257/8 Dawn 1545 David 150 New City 218/2 Minerva 200 Bradbury 620 Bharucha (Defd.) 7/4 Bharat 46 Mysore 285 Madhavji 19 Model 205 Laxmi 1655 Vishnu 650 Western 4315 Standard 508/12 Sholapur 6060 Sassoon Cotton 18/8 Hindustan 1590 Tata 76/12 Ahmedabad Advance 427/8 Sassoon Silk 75/8 New Union 20/8 Madhusudan 292/8 Shrinivas 380 Raja Bahadur 116/4 Berar 280 Victoria 425 Kohinoor Cpn. 55 Simplex Cpn. 124

ELECTRIC SHARES (CASH)

Ahmedabad 142/8 (New) 110 Surat 170 New Prem. 110 Karachi 155 Broach 12/8 Ajmer 12/8 Amalgamated 20/4 Nagpur 56/8 Poona 165 Bombay Suburban 156/4 Bombay Suburban (New) Prem. 90

BANK SHARES

Reserve 115 Imperial 2240 P. P. 548/12 Central 86/8 Coupon 19 India 243/8 Union 9/15 Baroda 161 Habib 152 Dena Bank 60 United Commercial 67 Jaipur 53 Hindustan Com. 43 Mysore 367/8 Exchange (Ord.) 46 Eastern 10b

INSURANCE

Oriental 6300 Empire 760 New India 70/8 Jupiter 33/12 Vulcan 14/6 Indian Mercantile 54/8 Universal Fire 15/12 British India General 20/4 Ind. Prud. 36/8 Neptune 6 New Great 27 All-India General 3;

RAILWAYS

O. P. 108/12 Mynensing 113 Guaranteed 113 Pachora 100

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 617/8 Steamer 560 Burma New 155 B. B. Petrol 3/2 Mackenzie 150 Port Canning 75 Kemp 500 Zandu Pharmacy 190 Indian Investment Trust 103 Wimco 277/8 Dharamsey Chemical 33/8 Mukund Iron 12/2 Dena Trust 20 Alembic 252/8 Supreme India 142/8 Jamwire 110 Bombay Uganda 80 Bombay Motor Cycle 42 India Cement 32 Walchand Nagar Industries 310 United Motor 79 A.C.C. New 93 Bomaby Safe Deposit 865 Hydri Construction 17/2

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel (1st Pref.) 206/4 Tram 50 Andhra Valley 1400 Tata Power 1465 Hydro 135 Bombay Steamer 323/12 Nagpur 705 Swadeshi 146/4 Vishnu 852/8 Laxmi 307/8 New Great 266/12 Poddar 115 Shrinivas 101 Elphinstone 125/9 Bradbury 537/8 Surat Elec. 171/4 Premier Construction (1st Pref.) 127/8 (Second Pref.) 126/4 Amalgamated 138 Habib 72 Tata Chemical 116 Walchand Nagar Industries 250 Jupiter 17/10 Supreme

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES.

BOMBAY, Oct. 9.

MILLS.

Apollo 4 4/0/6 4
Bharat 47 46
B. Dyeing 1117/8 20 12/8 17/8 1095 98.12 80 96/4 90 92/8 80 82/8
C. India 311 5 7 300 3 1
C. India (Pref.) 705
Century 975
E. Textiles 700
Elphinstone (Ord.) 82
Finlay 304 1 4 1 2
Gokak 335 31 32 30 31 27 30 27
I. U. (Defd.) 2/15 2/13 2/14
I. U. (Ord.) 15/15 15/10 15/12 15/7
Indore 5990 72/8 80 72/8
Khatau 337/8
Kohinoor 573 74 65 68 60 66 64 65 61 62
Madhusudan 275
Meyer 235 30 31/4
Model 195 205
Morarji 545 35
New City 218/2
New Great 378 73 76 74
Simplex 235 30 32 31 32
Swadeshi 610 504 96 90 94 88 90
Tata Mills 77 76/12
Vishnu 650 40 55 50

BANKS.

Central 87 87/8 86/8
Imperial (Old) 2240 25 40
Imperial (New) 545 48/12 47/8 48/12
India 245 43/12 44/8 43/8
Reserve 114/8 15
U. Commercial 67

ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad 146/4 42/8
B. Tram (Ord.) 125 25/4 24/8 26/4
Hydro 182 83
Power 1782/8 80
Power (Pref.) 1465

INSURANCE.

New India 72 70 70/8
Vulcan 14/6
Scindia 34/8 34/3 34/5 33/9 34 33/9

STEEL.

B. Steel 27/8 27/10 27/4 27/6 27
I. Iron 35/12 35/8 35/10 34/6 34/12
Tata (Defd.) 1842/8 47/8 25 35 5 15 10 15 1790
Tata (Ord.) 370 71 64 65 61/8
Tata (IInd Pref.) 152/8 53

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 620 17/8
A. C. C. (Old) 162 61 62 60/8 61/8 61
A. C. C. (New) 94 93
Belapur 274 71 72 71 72
B. B. (Old) 480 72/8 75 71/4
B. B. (New) 153 53/12 55
B. B. Petrol 3/2/6 3/2
I. Bleaching 140
I. I. Trust 103 2/8 3
P. Const. 195 89 92 87 89
Shivrajpur 35 37/8
Tata Chem. 14/1 14 14/2
Tata Oil 65/8 62/8 64

SPECIAL

Central Coupon 19/8 19
Simplex Coupon 122 25 24
Ahmedabad Elec. (New) 110
Mckenzie 150
Haydari Const. 17/2

120 Meyer 125 Mackenzie First 127/8 Mackenzie Second 125 Ahd. Advance 145 Mysore Mill 94 Standard 100

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1962 (4) 103/8 B. Steamer 1959 (8) 107 Hume Pipe (6) 111 Tata Power 1951—102/8 Walchandnagar (6) 117

OUTSIDE SHARES

Indian Copper 3/1 B. I. C. 3/8 Burma Corporation 4 New Victoria 5 New Victoria Preference 6/8 Raja 29 Phalton 90 Gold Mohor 305 Kaiser-i-Hind 380 Sajjan 280 Osmanshahi Ajamshahi 220 Air Service 13/6 Air India 180 Ambica 13/12 Hind Motors 7/9/6 I Steam 13/6 Sone Valley 9/4

## GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Oct. 9.

| | Rs. | as. | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2-1/2 p.c. 1954 | 98 | 12 | 0 |
| 2-1/2 p.c 1950 | 100 | 14 | 0 |
| 2-1/2 p.c. 1961 | 97 | 7 | 0 |
| 2-3/4 p.c. 1948-52 | 101 | 3 | 0 |
| 2-3/4 p.c. 1960 | 99 | 15 | 0 |
| 2-3/4 p.c. 1976 | 99 | 8 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. Non-Terminable | 100 | 12 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. 1986 Con. | 100 | 14 | 6 |
| 3 p.c. 1949-52 | 102 | 6 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. 1951-54 | 102 | 13 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. 1953-55 | 102 | 13 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. 1957 | 102 | 11 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. 1959-61 | 102 | 5 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. 1966-68 | 101 | 15 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. 1970-75 | 102 | 0 | 0 |
| 3-1/2 p.c. 1947-50 | 100 | 4 | 0 |
| 3-1/2 p.c. 1954-57 | 105 | 14 | 0 |
| 4 p.c. 1948-53 | 103 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 p.c. 1960-70 | 113 | 12 | 0 |
| 4-1/2 p.c 1950-55 | 106 | 0 | 0 |
| 4-1/2 p.c 1955-60 | 114 | 6 | 0 |
| 4-1/2 p.c. 1958-68 | 117 | 8 | 0 |

PROVINCIAL LOANS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2-3/4 p.c. U. P. 1961 | 98 | 8 | 0 |
| 2-3/4 p.c. Madras 1961 | 99 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. Bombay 1955 | 102 | 2 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. Bombay 1958 | 102 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 p.c Punjab 1949 | 99 | 8 | 0 |
| 3 p.c Madras 1952-53 | 101 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. Punjab 1952 | 99 | 8 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. U. P 1952 | 101 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. C. P. 1952 | 101 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. N.-W F. 1952 | 100 | 8 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. U. P. 1961-66 | 101 | 2 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. Bombay Port Trust | 113 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. Bombay Municipality City | 113 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 p.c Bombay Municipality 1959 | 118 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. Bombay Municipality 1954 | 122 | 0 | 0 |
| 3-1/4 p.c. 1977 | 101 | 3 | 0 |
| 6 p c K P T | 122 | 0 | 0 |

## GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Oct. 9.

The Bullion Market was quiet again today with general selling and all offerings are being taken up by professional operators and local chokseys who still loan on the constructive side

Forward Silver opened today at Rs. 163/12 and declined at Rs. 163. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 163/8. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 104/12 and improved at Rs. 105 but declined at Rs. 104/8. Ready Gold was placed at Rs. 104/14. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 68/4.

The market finally closed as under:

| | Rs. | as. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready Silver | 163 | 6 | 0 |
| Forward Silver | 162 | 14 | 0 |
| Ready Gold | 104 | 9 | 0 |
| Forward Gold | 104 | 5 | 0 |

## BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Oct. 9.

The improvement in cotton prices recorded yesterday afternoon found no support today and the market opened today at Rs. 472/8. At the opening there was scattered buying and January improved at Rs. 473. At this level the demand was satisfied and the market assumed sagging tendency under moderate selling which brought down January at Rs. 471/8. As pointed out before the market feeling is divided at present.

Today trading was started in July and September contracts at Rs. 491/8 and Rs. 497 respectively. The market finally closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I.C.C. January | 472 | 4 | 0 |
| I.C.C. March | 476 | 4 | 0 |
| I.C.C. May | 484 | 0 | 0 |
| I.C.C. July | 490 | 8 | 0 |
| I.C.C. Sept. | 496 | 8 | 0 |

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, Oct. 9.

| | Hi. | Lo. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 473-5/8 | 469-3/4 | 473-1/8 |
| March | 478-1/4 | 475 | 477-1/2 |
| May | 485-1/4 | 482 | 484-1/2 |
| Karachi 4F Jan. | 51-1-0 | 51-0-0 | 51-0-0 |

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton January Contract is 1350 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331.

## PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Oct. 9.

The produce market was quietly steady with moderate business. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS. Khandesh ready Rs. 31/8, Bold Rs. 30/6 and Coromandal Rs. 29/8, Khandesh quality November-December Rs. 26/15, Bold November-December Rs. 26/11 and December January Rs. 25/15. Oil ready Rs. 17/11, October Rs. 17/5, November Rs. 16/5 and December Rs. 15/12.

CASTORSEEDS: Ready Rs. 33, Cawnpore Bold Rs. 31/8, May delivery opened at Rs. 129/8 and improved at Rs. 130 but quietened at Rs. 129/10. Oil first pressing Rs. 21/8 and commercial quality Rs. 20.

LINSEED: Ready Rs. 31/4, September-October Rs. 30/12 and February-March Rs. 26/9 Oil Rs. 18/8.

Later on the market was quiet on increased selling in Castorseeds and May delivery closed at Rs. 128/4.

## IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 3rd October:—

LIABILITIES

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL:— | 5,62,50,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 6,22,50,000 |
| Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts | 283,15,74,000 |
| Sundries | 1,17,38,000 |
| Total Rs. | 296,18,12,000 |

ASSETS

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| INVESTMENTS:— | |
| Government Securities | 145,84,23,000 |
| Other Authorised Investments | 5,44,37,000 |
| ADVANCES:— | |
| Loans | 28,97,13,000 |
| Cash Credits and Overdrafts | 43,58,07,000 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased | 2,96,99,000 |
| Dead Stocks | 1,55,59,000 |
| Sundries | 1,17,71,000 |
| CASH:— | |
| In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India and with the Central Treasury in Rangoon | 62,66,36,000 |
| Balances with other Banks | 3,97,67,000 |
| Total Rs. | 296,18,12,000 |

LONDON WHEAT.

London, Oct. 8.

Australian Wheat (bulk) F. O. B. 109/6 Oct.-Nov.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.

December 2.88-3/4 to 2.88-1/2.
March 2.86-1/4.
May 2.77 to 2.76-1/2.
July 2.47-1/4 to 2.47.

LONDON BULLION.

London, Oct. 8.

Silver Spot 43-1/4 d., Silver Forward 42-3/4 d. Gold £8/12/3.

NEW YORK SILVER.

New York, Oct. 8.

U. S. Price of Foreign Silver 71-3 cents.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, Oct. 9.

Tata Ordinary 362/8; Tata Deferred 1792/8; Indian Iron 34/10/; Steel Corpn of Bengal 27; Bombay Dyeing 1082/8; Central India 400; Gokak 328; Kohinoor 560; Simplex 230; Swadeshi 592; Tata Power 1785; Associated Cement 161; Belapur 272; Bombay Burma (Old) 475; Scindia 33/8. Central Bank 86. New India 72; Tata 2nd Pref. 152.

## HAPUR MARKETS REVIEW

### Sharp Rise In Food Grain Prices

HAPUR, Oct. 6.

FOOD GRAINS:—There has been a sharp rise in all food grain prices during the week under review. This is indicative of the daily deteriorating food position in the province. Here are todays quotations in the local markget: Wheat 27 Gram 22 Rice 40 Bejhar 20 Barley 18 and Maize 17/8. The rationed grain rates are: Wheat 3-1/4 Gram 4 and Barley 5 seers. The non-agriculturists classes in the rural areas are in a sad plight. Already there has been an increase in crimes in such areas. Peasants have found their maize crops suostantially damaged while in the fields. Due to the disturbed conditions one cannot keep sleepless vigile on the fields and the result is that people come and take away what they can in the nights. Peasants are faced with another acute problem. They are finding it hard to get sufficient grain for seeds purposes at reasonable rates. Although the Government have been providing for such seeds grains at subsidized rates, but it has been noticed that very few of the peasants get benefitted and part of such grain went into black markets. Hapur continues to export barley to needy districts. Some 26950 mds of barley was exported during the week. Other food grains movements are at virtual standstill. The following is the latest stock position: Wheat 80 Gram 9 Barley 325 Peas 78 Bejhar 2 Maize 23 Khatties.

PULSES PRICES

Pulses prices have also improved in sympathy with food grains but to a much lesser extent, probably due to Governmental warning. Current prices are: Arhar 15 Urd 23 Moong 17 Masoor 16. Arhar stock is put at 132 Khatties.

GUR AND SHAKKAR:—The market remained steady. Local stock has been reduced to 20000 mds. Gur is presently quoted at 23 and Shakkar at 21. It is announced that the U. P. Government have decided to continue the control on crystal sugar gur and khandsari. Considering the fact that price control on gur has been a farce and a scandal this year, the decision of the U. P Government has not been well received. A price of Rs. 2 per maund for sugarcane is demanded for the coming season.

OILSEEDS:—The market remained steady. Mustard oil prices rose considerably during the week. The demand, however, continues to be poor due to transport difficulties. Current prices are: Sarson 27/12 Taraseed 23/8 Oil 72 Oilcake 10/12.

OATS

There has been sharp rise both in ready and futures prices in sympathy with food grains. Ready is now quoted at 12/8. Jeth is quoted at 11/2/6. Highest during the week touched 11/3/6. Last Saturday it was quoted at 10/12. Business was on a moderate scale due to serious dislocation in telephonic and telegraphic communications.

BARDANA.

The market continues steady. Fluctuations have been narrow and unimportant. Current prices are: Asuj 79/12 Mangsir 81/12 and January 90/4.

GOLD:—The undertone of the market remained consistently steady. Prices moved within a rupee range of Rs. 110 and 109. Presently it is quoted at 109/8.

SILVER

Although there was nothing of importance in the market, siver prices moved within a good range. Highest during the week touched 165 on Saturday last, lowest fell to 160/8 on Tuesday and recovered today to 162/10. The offtake is every where disappointing. Dislocation of economic life in the Punjab and in parts of Sind has induced the bears to look for increased supplies in the markets. The prospets of no near future imports continue to support the bulls.

## NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES

NEW YORK, Oct. 8. (U. P. A.): Futures closed 200 higher to 200 lower with sales of three contracts. December contracts were traded at 42 cents which is a new high for the season, but the final bids at 40 were net and unchanged.

The sharp reduction in warehouse stocks and uncertainty over immediate arrivals from primary markets combined to keep the spot market on a note of strength. Dealers raised spot offerings of black pepper one cent to 46 cents per pound while afloat supplies were available at around 43 cents per pound.

White pepper was held unchanged at 57 cents.

Closing prices included:

| Delivery. | October 8. |
|---|---|
| October | 42 bid. |
| December | 40 bid. |
| January | 39 bid. |
| March | 33 bid. |
| May-July-Sept. | 31 nom. |

LONDON PEPPER PRICES.

LONDON, Oct. 8 (U. P. A.): Pepper markets both in London and Holland were inactive today. Singapore quoted lampong a shade firmer at 1/11-3/4 but white was quoted unchanged at 2/6. Holland was offering little Java afloat, but trade sources there professed they were without knowledge as to what Javanese stocks amount to and what proportion of the crop was in good condition despite war damage.

## CHICAGO GRAINS

### Heavy Buying By Commercial Interests

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.

Chicago Grains were active and strong under the leadership of wheat on continued heavy buying by commercial interests representing hedge lifting against domestic flour sales and additional sales of cash wheat to the Government. The firmness of the cash wheat market and failure of important moisture to develop overnight in the main winter wheat belt were additional stimulants. C. C. C. wheat purchases yesterday included 1,120,000 bushels in Minneapolis, 340,000 in Kansas city and only 20,000 in Chicago with the agency reported to be seeking additional quantities today.

# New York Cotton Market Strong On Active Buying

## BUREAU REPORT UNEXPECTEDLY SMALL

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (UPA). Trading was active and prices strong on the New York Cotton market, today. Prices shot up to the highest levels in nearly three weeks on the surprisingly large reduction in the Government crop estimate. The broadest general anticipation in the market for some time estimated the volume in excess of 350,000 bales. Grain interests, New Orleans and Wall Street as well as professionals and traders were all good buyers. The contract supply was limited until near the close when realizing pared the extreme gains. Earlier about half of the offerings was limited to scale up hedge selling plus realising by recent buyers. The purchase of upwards of 40,000 bales across the Board by a Wall Street commission firm was the outstanding feature in a busy market. Technicians were not decided as to whether the buying represented the retirement of big short interest or the institution of a new speculative long line on the theory that cotton, relatively laggard on the skyward movement of other commodities, will attract wider outside interest particularly since the imposition of much higher margins in the grain market.

CROP ESTIMATE

The Government's crop estimate of 11,508,000 bales was unexpectedly small and took the trade by surprise. The report stirred up a new discussion on the possibility of a continued tight statistical situation into the next season.

Today's session opened nine to 15 higher. After the report prices rose persistently, scoring maximum gains of 70 to 86 points. Despite the final flurry of realizing and hedging, the market held stubbornly to close 53 higher. The high price lifting factors included the sudden firmness of grains and the overnight Government announcement of an additional purchase of 65,500 bales for export to Japan.

Dealers said the market is headed for higher ground.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 8

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 32.02+47 |
| December | 31.70+43 |
| December Highest | 31.97+70 |
| December Lowest | 31.29+02 |
| January | 31.71+44 |
| March | 31.92+51 |
| May | 31.92+53 |
| July | 31.40+50 |
| October | 29.45+27 |
| December | 29.15+37 |
| Middling Spot | 32.03+46 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 8

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 31.80+34 |
| December | 31.72+40 |
| March | 31.93+48 |
| May | 31.92+49 |
| July | 31.37+50 |
| Middling Spot | 31.25+45 |

## AMERICAN COTTON CROP

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture issued the following estimates in its 4th cotton crop report of the 1947 season:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Production | 11,508,000 Bales |
| Condition | 72 per cent |
| Yield per acre | 261.3 lbs. |

The Bureau of the Census of the Department of commerce issued its fifth Ginning Report of the season as 38,99,000 running Bales prior to October 1.

## Indian Government Must Act.

*(Continued From Page 2)*

which, it will be admitted, has benefitted by the Federation's work and activities. Without putting such finance on a steady and permanent basis, it will be appreciated, we cannot expand our personnel nor can we cope up with our growing work or discharge our responsibilities to the satisfaction of all in the country. I, therefore, hope that the leaders of the commercial community will, in their own interest, make a generous response to the appeal which we propose to issue shortly for this purpose.

*Delhi or Bombay?*

You have asked me as to why the Office of the Federation should not be kept in Bombay which is the centre of commercial, industrial and financial activities. I appreciate the force of your argument. I may, however, be allowed to point out that Delhi is the capital of the Union of India. The Federation has from time to time to deal with the Ministers and their Departments in understanding the various questions affecting the commercial community. Moreover, the Constituent Assembly will meet from time to time at the site of the Government. If the interests of the commercial and industrial community are to be properly represented, it will be admitted that the Secretariat of the Federation will have to keep itself in touch with the members of the Constituent Assembly and to explain to them the case of the Federation on a variety of questions with which this Assembly will be dealing. I, therefore, feel that, taking all circumstances into consideration, the interests of the commercial community will be better promoted by maintaining the Office of the Federation at Delhi rather than shifting it to Bombay.

When I say this I am conscious of one major difficulty which we have to face. The President of the Federation is away from the Office of that Bombay body, unless he happens to be a Delhi man. From the experience that I have gained during the last few months, a conviction is growing on me that the President of the Federation should devote all his time to the work and activities of that body. An employee, like myself, attending to the work of the organisation he serves, cannot do full justice to the vital problems with which the Federation has to deal from day to day, and cannot, therefore, fully and effectively discharge his responsibilities as the President of that body. I need not add that the question as to how to solve this difficulty and to secure for the Federation the continuous services of a highly capable man who can speak with authority and cope effectively with its variegated activities, has been seriously engaging the thoughts of the members of the Committee of that body.

And now I have done. Let me express once again my grateful thanks to you for the honour that you have done me this afternoon and for the pleasure and privilege that you have given me to place my views before this distinguished gathering.

## BROADENED INQUIRY ON WORTH STREET

NEW YORK, Oct. 8, (U. P. A.): Higher prices for printcloth and broadening inquiry for all classes of sheetings dominated the interest during today's session of the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 8

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Consols 2-1/2 pc | 83-1/8 |
| Conversion Loan 3-1/2 pc 1961 | 104-1/2 |
| War Loan 3-1/2 pc 1952 and after | 103-1/4 |
| Funding Loan 4 pc 1960/90 | 111 |
| Victory Bonds 4 pc | 112-1/2 |
| Chartered Bank of I. A. and China | 11-1/4 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) | 129-1/2 |
| National Bank of India | 33-1/4 |

## WALL STREET MARKET BARELY STEADY

### Increased Profit-Taking After Early Improvement

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

Early gains upto nearly two points were sponsored by the long awaited stoppage freight rate increase of eight per cent but support subsided and narrowly mixed changes occurred later in what appeared to be a normal technical correction of the recovery trend. Mixed changers covered one point, losses barely predominating with leading industrials, oils and minings particularly unsettled by profit-taking. The averages were industrials 179.28 and rails 49.02. After absorbing steady but limited pressure, the stock market advanced cautiously to show on balance gains fractions ton one point under the leadership of rails, aviations minings, oils and specialities, activity tended to enlarge at times with some buying attractive by senator taft's believe that steps to cut federal taxes by more than 3,000,000,000 dollars annually should be taken at the next session of Congress. The laggards included wet stocks which were mostly fractionally lower and were inclined to ignore secretary of Agriculture's statement that United States distillers had agreed to release grain stocks on hand as well as their interest in grain futures to free supplies for Europe. The rally lacked follow through support and the market again caused losers to predominate. Generally increased profit-taking brought new low levels for the day and a great predominance of declines mostly upto a dollars and half per share. The session closed barely steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| American Telephone and Telegraph | 156-1/2 |
| Warners Holding Co. | 29-1/4 |
| Anaconda Copper Mining | 35 |
| Chase National Bank | 35 |
| Sinclair Oil | 15-7/8 |
| Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. | 50-3/8 |
| General Electric Co. | 35-5/8 |
| General Motors | 58-1/2 |
| Ingersol Rand | 136 |
| International Nickel | 28-5/8 |
| National City Bank of New York | 41 |
| New York Central Rail Road Co. | 14-5/8 |
| Socony Vacuum Corporation | 16 |
| Texas Corporation | 57 |
| Union Carbon & Carbide | 103-1/4 |
| U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co. | 45 |
| U. S. Steel Corporation Common | 71-3/4 |
| Western Union Telegraph Co. | 24-3/8 |

LONDON SILVER PRICE UNCHANGED

LONDON, Oct. 8. (UPA). Trading remained extremely dull on the London market today.

Prices were quoted unchanged at 43-1/4 pence per ounce for spot and 42-3/4 pence per ounce for forward.

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, Oct. 8. (UPA). On the New York market today, the price of silver remained unchanged at 71-3/8 cents per ounce.

Trading was quiet and featureless.

PHONES:— CAL. 1464 & 1465 TELEGRAM "ARYOPLANTS"

**INDIAN COLLIERIES LIMITED**

Head Office: 12, CHOWRINGHEE SQUARE, CALCUTTA

Colliery: NORTH BORARI COLLIERY (Dhanbad)

Well-mechanised First Class Colliery (with a Fitted-up Hard Coke-oven on it)—being worked at Good Profit under First Class Manager. Large Scale Development of the mines made whereby monthly raising of the Colliery is expected to be increased to about 8,000 tons very soon. This Colliery is a regular supplier to Govt. & Railways. DIVIDEND DEXPECED ON THE WORKING OF THE FIRST YEAR.

PROSPECTUS AND OTHER PARTICULARS From the Head Office on application.

Flavour FIRST

It's flavour that counts when choosing Peaches — that's why the choice for the best is a "Quetta".

As with Peaches — so with tea — a tea with a flavour from the hills of Nilgiri— Planters High Grown Nilgiri Tea — that's the choice of all who realise Flavour must come first — and in Planters — it does.

PLANTERS

HIGH-GROWN Nilgiri TEA For Flavour

The Planters Company, Ltd., Coonoor, Nilgiris, S. India.

MUTT AND JEFF—Maybe That's Why They Call It Blue Monday By BUD FISHER

HEY! GET AWAY FROM THAT WINDOW!
WHAT DOES HE EXPECT ME TO DO, JUMP 20 STORIES TO THE STREET?
GET AWAY FROM THAT WINDOW!
GOSH, DON'T GET EXCITED, MISTER! LET'S BE FRIENDS NOT ENEMIES!
ENEMIES? SAY, I HAVEN'T AN ENEMY IN THE WORLD!
WELL, THAT'S SOMETHING TO BE PROUD OF!
YOU SAID IT! I OUTLIVED EVERYONE OF 'EM! NOW GET AWAY FROM THAT WINDOW!
?
Fisher

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# OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.
MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.
To be paid in advance.

### SITUATIONS VACANT

**Wanted a shorthand Typist,** residing at Vile-Parle for Casual and Urgent Work on Sundays, Holidays and Spare-time. Write Box No. 7111 "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted a highly qualified and experienced** person to organise and conduct a Pharmacological Laboratory (with an Animal House), for standardisation and research work in a well-known Pharmaceutical concern. Please apply stating full particulars and minimum expected salary to Box No. 5569, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted immediately by a local** Textile Mill, a qualified and experienced Company Secretary, well versed in Secretarial Practice, Accounts, Income-tax, etc. Attractive salary offered to the right person. Apply Box 5548, "Bombay Chronicle".

### BOOKS & MAGAZINE

**Read Bhat's Business Books** (1) Bhat's Import & Export Information of India and Ceylon, Rs. 15 (2) Bhat's All-India Textile Yearbook & Directory, with Supplement, Rs. 14/8, (3) Bhat's Madras City Information, Rs. 2 and (4) Bhat's Treatise on Indian School of Palmistry, Rs. 4. Apply to: The All-India City Guide Publishers, Post Box 43, Coimbatore, S. India. 7174

### MEDICAL ADLETS

**Free: Free God's Gift Medicine for** Piles:— V. P. Charge Rs. 1/- only write in English. Menka Devi, **19, S.** N. Bannerji Rd., Calcutta. (5462A)

**Free Best Medicine for Hysteria.** 8-30 to 10-30. Shivlal Vahalchand, Modi House, Fool Gali, Bhuleshwar, Bombay, 2. 7179

### MOTOR TRUCKS FOR SALE

**Sale of Vehicles. Registered and** Unregistered Motor Trucks of Well Known Makers, such as Chevrolet, Ford, Austin, Albion, etc. Chevrolet Station Wagons, Special Delux Cars, Crane, etc. Contact New Bombay Transport Company, Near Adamji Lookmanji Petrol Pump, Frere Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 28493. (7132)

### AGENTS WANTED

**Wanted—Agents for the Sale of** Chronicle at Karachi, Hyderabad Sind. Apply for terms to Box No. 2000 "Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.

### MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

**Various kinds of 6 to 7 1/2 per** cent. Tax free Pref. Shares of Tea and others are available for sale. Enquire Sterling Investment Co., 1, British Indian Street, Calcutta. 5581

## PUBLIC NOTICES

**THE UPPER INDIA SUGAR EXCHANGE LIMITED, KANPUR.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 8th Annual General Meeting of the Share-holders of the above named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Kanpur at 3 P.M. on Monday the 27th October, 1947 to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1947.
(2) To declare Dividend.
(3) To elect four Directors as under:—
(a) One Director to fill the vacancy already existing on the Board.
(b) Three Directors in place of those who retire by rotation under clauses 86 & 87 of Articles of Association of the Company. Mr. Murarilal, Mr. Ramcharan Bharatia and Mr. Sitaram Arora are to retire being the longest in office. The retiring Directors are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint the Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. Messrs. S. Vaish & Co., the retiring Auditors are eligible for re-election.
(5) Any other business that, under the Articles of Association of the Company, may be transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting.

NOTE:—The Share transfer books of the Company shall be closed from the 25th October, '47 to 12th November, '47 (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) B. PERSHAD,
Manager.

KANPUR,
October, 1947.
5575

**G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS**

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed forms upto 11 a.m. on 18th October, 1947 for the supply of Toordal, Moongdal, Masoordal, Uriddal, Watana, Chawli, Dry Chillies, Tamarind, Haldi, Dhania, Salt, Copra, Agmark Ghee, Pure Groundnut Oil, Onions, Potatoes and Vegetables to the Railway Godown at Shed No. 3 Wadi Bandar and Railway Grainshops at Kalyan Thana, Dombivli, Neral, Karjat, Kasara and Vasind. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above Office. 5551

**THE RAGHUVANSHI MILLS LIMITED.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office on SATURDAY, the 1st day of November, 1947, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) when the following Resolutions will be proposed as Special Resolutions:—

SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS.

I RESOLVED that a sum of Rs. 20,00,000/- (Rupees twenty lacs) being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the Reserve Fund ("Reserves for the Reconstruction of Buildings, Machinery and Electric Installation"), be capitalised and accordingly that (subject to the sanction of the Government of India in that behalf) a special capital bonus of Rs. 20,00,000/- (free of Income-tax) be declared and that such bonus be applied on behalf of the persons who, on the date on which the consent of the Controller of Capital Issues to such capital bonus being declared and issued to the shareholders is received by the Company, were the holders of the existing 20,000 issued shares of the Company of the face value of Rs. 100/- each, in payment in full for 20,000 shares of the Company of Rs. 100/- each and that such 20,000 shares credited as fully paid-up be accordingly allotted to such persons respectively in the proportion of one such share for every one of the said existing 20,000 shares then held by such persons respectively (joint holders being deemed one person), and that the shares so distributed shall be treated for all purposes as an increase of the nominal amount of the capital of the Company held by each such shareholder and not as income, and that shares so allotted shall rank for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the said existing 20,000 shares, so that it be a condition of the said issue that the share certificates shall be ready for delivery within six months after allotment.

II. RESOLVED that after the said 20,000 shares are issued pursuant to the foregoing Resolution No. 1, paragraph 1 of Clause V of the Memorandum of Association be altered by substituting the following paragraph in place thereof, namely:—

"The capital of the Company is Rs. 40,00,000 (Rupees forty lacs) divided into 40,000 (Forty thousand) shares of Rs. 100/- (Rupees One hundred) each, capable of being increased and with power to reduce and repay the capital for the time being or any portion thereof in accordance with the Company's Regulations and the legislative provisions for the time being in force in this behalf."

and that Article 11 of the Articles of Association of the Company does also then stand altered by substituting the following Article in place of the existing Article 11, namely:—

"The capital of the Company shall consist of Rs. 40,00,000/- (Rupees forty lacs) divided into 40,000 (Forty thousand) shares of Rs. 100/- (Rupees one hundred) each, capable of being increased as hereinafter provided, and with power to reduce and repay the capital for the time being in force in that behalf."

By Order of the Board.
**For THE RAGHUVANSHI MILLS LTD.**
**for Ravindra Maganlal & Co., Ltd.**
RAVINDRA MAGANLAL.
Managing Director,
Managing Agents.
Dated, 20th September, 1947.
5577

**G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS**

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 1 p.m. on 18-10-47 for the supply of milk at the Railway's Grainshops at Dhond and Sholapur from 1-11-47. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above Office. 5552

**G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS**

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 p.m. on 20-10-47 for the supply of Pure Ghee, Groundnut Oil and Vegetables at the Railway's Grainshops on the Poona Division. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above Office. 5553

**G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS**

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G. I. P. Railway, Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 p.m. on 21-10-47 for the supply of Vegetables, Potatoes, Onions and Agmark Ghee at the Railway's Grainshops on the Bhusaval Division. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office. 5565

**CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT**
NOTICE

THE DATE of receipt of tenders for the work "A/A to the existing buildings to provide a yellow fever hospital at Santacruz Aerodrome" at an estimated cost of Rs. 62,000/- is changed from 11-10-47 to 14-10-47. The time of receipt and opening the tenders remains unaltered.

Tender forms can be purchased during the office hours from the office of the undersigned on a payment of Rs. 5/4/- upto 13-10-47.

Tender containing any additional condition shall not be considered.

I. S. CHOPRA,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Aviation Division No. 1
Commerce House, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY. 5544

**BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY**
**EMPLOYMENT NOTICE**

APPLICATIONS are invited from Statutory Indians between the ages of 30 and 45 for the post of an "ARCHITECT" on the B. N. Rly., tenable for three years.

It is a temporary, non-pensionable post in the Superior Cadre (Class: I), terminable on one month's notice on either side.

Pay up to Rs. 1,000 (fixed consolidated total), depending upon qualifications and experience.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATION:

(i) General education upto Intermediate Standard and Engineering knowledge upto design of Structures and foundations.
(ii) Must have at least 5 years' experience in a responsible post of carrying out important building designs either independently or with a recognised Firm of Chartered Architects.

Chartered Architects from U. S. A. or Chartered Civil Engineers having considerable knowledge and experience of designing modern Architectural buildings will be accepted.

Women are not eligible for the post, and this condition will not be relaxed even in the case of Government Servants

DUTIES:

Making out miscellaneous detailed Architectural designs suitable to Indian conditions and layout of structures on the B. N. Railway.

Application in the candidate's own handwriting accompanied by a fee of Rs. 5/- and copies of certificates in support of the qualifications indicated in the application and also copies of certificates of good character from the Head of the Institution in which the candidate last studied or from the last employer and attested by the District Magistrate or any other Gazetted Officer of the candidate's District should reach the General Manager, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Kidderpore, Calcutta, not later than the 8TH NOVEMBER, 1947.

GENERAL MANAGER.
5576

**RESERVE BANK OF INDIA**
**KARACHI**

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of TREASURER of the Issue and Banking Departments at the Karachi Office of the Reserve Bank of India, on the scale of pay of Rs. 500-25-700 plus provident fund benefits available to other whole-time servants of the Bank. In addition the employee is entitled to dearness allowance at the rate prescribed by the Bank from time to time; the present rate is 22½% of pay (subject to a maximum of Rs. 175/-). The successful candidate will be required to enter into a special Agreement, a copy of which may be inspected at the Karachi Office of the Bank, and to furnish the Bank with a total security of Rs. 75,000/- (Rupees Seventy five thousand only) as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (a) Government paper | Rs. 30,000 |
| (b) Fidelity and Indemnity Policy of a reliable Insurance Company approved by the Bank | Rs. 45,000 |
| | Rs. 75,000 |

Before appointment the candidate will be required to undergo a Medical examination by the Bank's Medical Officer and to be passed fit for service in the Bank.

2. Candidates must not be less than 25 or over 50 years of age and should have their domicile in the Dominion of India or Pakistan, preferably the latter. They must have had a good general education and preference will be given to Muslim candidates and those with experience of the working of Cash Departments. The successful candidate will be called upon to take office immediately on selection.

3. Applications must give particulars of age, educational qualifications, practical experience and family connections and must be accompanied by copies of testimonials and the names of two gentlemen of good status to whom reference regarding the candidate's character and integrity may be made; they must make it clear that the candidate is prepared immediately on selection to offer the required security. Applications must be addressed to the Manager, Reserve Bank of India Karachi and must reach him not later than Saturday the 18th October, 1947.

4. Candidates may be required to present themselves for an interview at the Bank's Office at Karachi or at Bombay and will be paid Railway fare at single II Class rates to and from their place of residence.

5. The Bank does not undertake to acknowledge the receipt of applications and will not enter into correspondence regarding them.

SHER JANG KHAN,
Manager,
Reserve Bank of India,
5574 KARACHI.

**G. I. P. RLY—TENDERS**

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G. I. P. Railway, Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 11 a.m. on 18-10-47 for the supply of Firewood and Charcoal to Railway Grainshops at Dombivli, Kalyan and Thakurli. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office. 5587

**G. I. P. RAILWAY—TENDERS**

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites tenders for Reconditioning of Scrap White Metal Miscellaneous. Forms obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2 per copy, not refundable. Money Order or Cash only. Closing date 10-11-1947 at 3 p.m. (S.T.). 5571

**RESERVE BANK OF INDIA**
**LAHORE.**

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of TREASURER of the Issue and Banking Departments at the Lahore Office of the Reserve Bank of India, on the scale of pay of Rs. 500-25-700 plus provident fund benefits available to other whole-time servants of the Bank. In addition the employee is entitled to dearness allowance at the rate prescribed by the Bank from time to time; the present rate is 22½% of pay (subject to a maximum of Rs. 175/-). The successful candidate will be required to enter into a special Agreement, a copy of which may be inspected at the Lahore Office of the Bank, and to furnish the Bank with a total security of Rs. 75,000/- (Rupees Seventy five thousand only) as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (a) Government Paper | Rs. 30,000 |
| (b) Fidelity and Indemnity Policy of a reliable Insurance Company approved by the Bank | Rs. 45,000 |
| | Rs. 75,000 |

Before appointment the candidate will be required to undergo a medical examination by the Bank's Medical Officer and to be passed fit for service in the Bank.

2. Candidates must not be less than 25 or over 50 years of age and should have their domicile in the Dominion of India or Pakistan, preferably the latter. They must have had a good general education and preference will be given to Muslim candidates and those with experience of the working of Cash Departments. The successful candidate will be called upon to take office immediately on selection.

3. Applications must give particulars of age, educational qualifications, practical experience and family connections and must be accompanied by copies of testimonials and the names of two gentlemen of good status to whom reference regarding the candidate's character and integrity may be made; they must make it clear that the candidate is prepared immediately on selection to offer the required security. Applications must be addressed to the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Lahore, and must reach him not later than Saturday the 8th November, 1947.

4. Candidates may be required to present themselves for an interview at the Bank's Office at Lahore or at Bombay and will be paid Railway fare at single II Class rates to and from their place of residence.

5. The Bank does not undertake to acknowledge the receipt of applications and will not enter into correspondence regarding them.

S. A. RAHIM,
Manager,
Reserve Bank of India,
LAHORE.
(5573)

**B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY**
NOTICE.
CITY BOOKING OFFICE AT AHMEDABAD

WITH EFFECT from 1st November, 1947, the City Booking Office at Ahmedabad (Sankdi Sheri) which is at present open only for 3rd class passengers will be opened for the booking of outward parcels traffic. In addition to the usual freight charges the following cartage charges will be leviable.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per parcel not exceeding 30 seers | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Per parcel exceeding 30 seers but not exceeding 40 seers | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| For every additional 20 seers or fraction thereof | 0 | 1 | 0 |

S. G. PICK,
Chief Traffic Manager.
5586

**NOTICE.**

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED before 15th November, 1947 for the post of Asstt. Lecturer in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, at Elphinstone Technical High School Bombay. A person domiciled in Bombay Province preferred. PAY:—Rs. 130-10-200, plus Compensatory Local allowance, plus Dearness allowance at current rate. Scale of pay is likely to be revised. AGE:—Ordinarily not more than 30 years. AGE limit may be relaxed in case of a suitable candidate. QUALIFICATIONS:—A degree or first class diploma in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering from a recognised Engineering Institution. Industrial experience of at least 2 years in an approved electrical or Mechanical Works required. Teaching experience preferred.

For further particulars and form of application write to the Head Master, Elphinstone Technical High School, Dhobi Talao, Fort, BOMBAY, 1. 5580

## LEGAL NOTICES

**HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY**
Insolvency No. 127 of 1947

Re: GORDHANDAS N. KAPADIA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 141, Vithoba Lane, Vithalwadi, Bombay: ..... A Debtor.

Ex parte: AIDANMAL NATHAJI & CO., ... ... ... Petitioning Creditors.

On the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioning Creditors presented on the 29th day of September, 1947 an order was made on the 7th day of October, 1947 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 8th day of October, 1947.

SAROSH H. A. VAKIL,
Insolvency Registrar.
5583

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
MINISTRY OF FOOD (DIVISION III),
Office of the Chief Director of Purchase.
New Delhi, dated the 6th October, 1947.

TENDER NOTICE
No. E/528.

THE CHIEF DIRECTOR of Purchase, Ministry of Food, (Division III), Jamnagar House, New Delhi, invites tender for the Stores detailed below:—

ARTICLES REQUIRED—New Four gallon size tins (kerosene Oil type) to be delivered 1,50,000 at Agra and 1,00,000 at Bangalore. (Requisite quantity of tinplate will be made available ex Agra on payment at controlled rates).

QUANTITY:—2,50,000.
TENDER NO.:—E/528.

Price of tender forms etc., is Rs. 10 (Rupees ten) per set and is not refundable and forms are not transferable. Payment should be made in cash or by Money Order only, (cheques will not be accepted) to the Chief Director of Purchase quoting the tender number and remitter's full address on the coupon. Application for tender will be received upto 20th October, 1947.

Applicants not already on the list of approved contractors with the Ministry of Food, must state in their applications for tender forms the name of their bankers. 5584

**RESERVE BANK OF INDIA**
**CALCUTTA.**

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of TREASURER of the Issue and Banking Departments at the Dacca Office of the Reserve Bank of India, to be opened shortly, on the scale of pay of Rs. 500-25-700 plus provident fund benefits available to other whole-time servants of the Bank. In addition the employee is entitled to dearness allowance at the rate prescribed by the Bank from time to time; the present rate is 22½% of pay (subject to a maximum of Rs. 175/-). The successful candidate will be required to enter into a special Agreement, a copy of which may be inspected at the Calcutta Office of the Bank, and to furnish the Bank with a total security of Rs. 75,000/- (Rupees Seventy-five thousand only) as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (a) Government Paper | Rs. 30,000/- |
| (b) Fidelity and Indemnity Policy of a reliable Insurance Company approved by the Bank | Rs. 45,000/- |
| | Rs. 75,000/- |

Before appointment the candidate will be required to undergo a Medical examination by the Bank's Medical Officer and to be passed fit for service in the Bank.

2. Candidates must not be less than 25 or over 50 years of age and should have their domicile in the Dominion of India or preferably in Pakistan. They must have had a good general education and preference will be given to Muslim candidates and to those with experience of the working of Cash Departments. The successful candidate will be called upon to take Office immediately on selection.

3. Applications must give particulars of age, educational qualifications, practical experience and family connections and must be accompanied by copies of testimonials and the names of two gentlemen of good status to whom reference regarding the candidate's character and integrity may be made; they must make it clear that the candidate is prepared immediately on selection to offer the required security. Applications must be addressed to the Manager-Designate, Dacca Branch, C/o Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta and must reach him not later than the 15th October, 1947.

4. Candidates may be required to present themselves for an interview at the Bank's Office at Calcutta or at Bombay and will be paid railway fare at single II class rates to and from their place of residence.

5. The Bank does not undertake to acknowledge the receipt of applications and will not enter into correspondence regarding them.

MD. GHOUSE MOHIADDIN,
Manager-designate,
Reserve Bank of India,
DACCA.
(5572)

AIR SERVICES OF INDIA LTD
(THE SCINDIA LINE)
BOMBAY—GWALIOR—DELHI—

| Tues., Thurs. Sat. | | Wed., Fri. Sun. |
|---|---|---|
| 06-45 | Dep. BOMBAY Arr | 12-30 |
| 12-30 | Arr. DELHI Dep | 06-45 |

FREIGHT SPACE AVAILABLE
SCINDIA STEAM NAV CO. LTD
Phones: 21919; 25744. 88236
Telegrams: "AIRTAXIES"

## AUCTION SALES

**AUCTION SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.**

Under instructions from M/s. Khunderao Laud & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Bhabootmal Himatlal and on account and at the risk of Devkinandan Ramnath, M/s. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, 16th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms: Gold ornaments such as Kadas, Chudis, Collar, rings, buttons, links, watches etc. On View on 15th. Terms: 25 % cash deposit.

**AUCTION SALE OF 150 TAKAS ART GREY C. O. G.**

Under instructions from M/s. Manilal Kher Ambalal & Co., Attorneys for M/s. Shah Kasturbhai Manubhai of Maskati Market, Ahmedabad and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers M/s. BENNETT & CO. will on TUESDAY 14th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the godown of Mohanlal Maganlal Shah situate at Botavala Building otherwise known as Master's Mala, Juni Hanuman Gulli: 150 Takas Art Grey C.O.G. of the Gaikwar Mills, (Billimora).

Terms: 25% Cash Deposit.

BENNETT & CO.

**AUCTION SALES**

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEAREL CARGOES OF THE B. P. T. DOCKS.

In accordance with Sec. 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust, Docks MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 14th October, 1947, at 2 p.m. at Alexandra Docks (Sale Warehouse) Woollen and Art Silk Piece-goods, 109 C.S Brandy, Aluminium ware, Provisions, Perfumery, gas and Cigarette Lighters, 105 cases Parachutes, Cotton Velvetine, Woollen Socks, Felt hats, Toys, Milk Powder, Transformers, Radio transmitting Apparatus, Art Silk yarn.

MENESSE & CO.

SALE ON TUESDAY 14TH OCTOBER, 1947 AT 3 P.M. AT THE SALE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED:

A Collection of old decorative and useful articles comprising old Bronze, Dancing Natraj, Krishna, Lavmi, Parvaty and other Hindu Deities; a pair of crystal cutglass standing Chandelier, marble figures, Mejolica, Japanese and Bohemian articles, Singer sewing machine, H. M. V. portable gramophone and other articles.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
123, Medows St.

Bugges
DDT
GEIGY
THE BEST INSECTICIDE AT THE CHEAPEST PRICE
FATAL to all insects after contact
HARMLESS to all humans and animals
HOME : D.D.T. keeps the home free from mosquitoes and dirt-carrying insects
FARM : D.D.T. keeps down pests that destroy crops and fruit
FACTORY : The use of D.D.T. keeps workers healthier
D.D.T. LIQUID used with a spray and mixed in the correct proportions gives comfort from irritation and protection from infection.
D.D.T. POWDER as a dusting powder will penetrate into the most inaccessible places and will make the surroundings immune from contact.
D.D.T. DOES NOT NECESSARILY KILL IMMEDIATELY BUT ONCE ANY INSECT HAS TOUCHED IT DEATH IS CERTAIN
LYALL MARSHALL & CO.
4, FAIRLIE PLACE CALCUTTA
NEW DELHI
D.D.T-7

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